# THE VATIONATE BA

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1848.

NO. 78.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

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To Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Finds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

Publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kep with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in

all cases, forward the money with the names, so as all cases, forward the money with the hames, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office.

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philachase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

35 Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this pages.

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions of the country of the count

We invite the attention of those who are 13 We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of dis-count on uncurrent money in this city. We ear-nestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

liscount:					
Washington, D. C		-		Par.	
Baltimore -		-		Par.	
Philadelphia -	-	-		Par.	
New York city	-			Par	
New York State		-		34 P	er ct.
New England -	-		-	16	do.
New Jersey -	-	-		3/4	do. dis
Eastern Pennsylva	nia		-	3/4	do.
Western Pennsylv		-		116	do.
Maryland -		-		16	do.
Virginia -	-	-		3/	do.
Western Virginia		-		11%	do.
Ohio	-	-		21/4	do.
Indiana	-		-	21/	do.
Kentucky -		-		21/4	do.
Tennessee -		-		316	do.
Michigan -	-	-		3	do.
Canada		-		5	do.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26, 1848.

For the National Fra STRAY LEAVES MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY

COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS. CONTINUED.

Newbury, June ye 30th, 1678 .- Mr. Rawson and Sir Thomas Hale came yesterday from Boston. 1 was rejoiced to see mine uncle, more especially as he brought for me a package of letters and presents and tokens of remembrance from my friends on the other side of the water. As soon as I got them, I went up to my chamber, and, as I read of the health of those who are verie dear to me, and who did still regard me with unchanged love, wept in my great joy, and my heart overflowed with thankfulness. I read the xxii Psalm, and it did seem to express mine own feelings in view of the great mercies and blessings vouchsafed to me My head is anointed with oil; my cup runneth over Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days

This morning, Sir Thomas and Uncle Rawson rode over to Hampton, where they will tarry all night. Last evening, Rebecca had a long talk with her father concerning Six Thomas, who hath asked her of him. She came to bedde verie late, and lay restless and sobbing; whereupon I pressed her to know the cause of her grief, when she told me she had consented to marry Sir Thomas, but that her heart was sorely troubled, and full of misgivings. On my querying whether she did really love the young gentleman, she said she sometimes feared she did not; and that when her fancie had made a fair picture of the Kfe of a great lady in England, there did often come a dark cloud over it, like the shade of some heavy disappointment or sorrow. "Sir Thomas," she sai was a handsome and wittie young man, and had demeaned himself to the satisfaction and good repute of her father and the principal people of the Colony; and his manner towards her had been exceeding delicate and modest, inasmuch as he had presumed nothing upon his familie or estate. but had sought her with much entreaty and hu-militie, although he did well know that some of the most admired and wealthie young women in Boston did esteem him not a little, even to the annoying of herself, as one whom he especially

"This will be heavie news to Robert Pike," said I; "and I am sorrie for him, for he is indeed

"That he is," quoth she, "but he hath neve spoken to me of aught beyond that friendship which, as neighbors and school-companions, we do inocently cherish for each other."

"Nay," said I, "my sweet cousin knows full well that he entertaineth so strong an affection for her, that there needeth no words to reveal it." "Alas!" she answered, "it is too true. When I am with him, I sometimes wish I had never seen Sir Thomas. But my choice is made, and I pray

God I may not have reason to repent of it."

We said no more, but I fear she slept little, for on waking about the break of day, I saw her siting in her night dress by the window. Whereupon I entreated her to return to her bed, which she at length did, and, folding me in her arms, and sobbing as if her heart would break, she besought me to pity her, for it was no light thing which she had done, and she scarcelie knew her own mind nor whether to rejoice or weepover it. I strove to comfort her, and, after a tine, she did, to my

great joy, fall into a quiet sleep

This afternoon, Robert Pike ame in, and had a long talk with Cousin Broughon, who told him how matters stood between he sister and Sir Thomas, at which he was veimently troubled, and would fain have gone to see Rebocca at once, and expostulate with her, buwas restrained on being told that it could only geve and discomfort her, inasmuch as the thing w well settled, and could not be broken off. He aid he had known and loved her from a child; at for her sake he had toiled hard by day and sdied by night, and

Hereupon, Mr. Richardson asked him if he did not regard Dea. Dole as a godlie man; and if he had day to say against him and other pious men who held slaves. And he cautioned him to be careful, lest he should be counted an accuser of the brethren.

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Hereupon, Mr. Richardson asked him if he did not regard Dea. Dole as a godlie man; and if he had aught to say against him and other pious men the flesh of his antagonists. When Romilly's eloquence wafted gently over them, they were refreshed and delighted. And even when Brougham is shood the walls like an earthquake, they understood why they held so fast to their seats. But Mackintosh's Plato and Prisan, his Homer and his the walls like an earthquake, they understood why they held so fast to thei

The National Era is Published Weekly, an Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent inserted suitor, to which last condition he had indeed not three times for one dollar; every subsequent inserted suitor, to which last condition he had indeed not suitor, to which last condition he had indeed not suitor, to which last condition he had indeed not suitor, size can serve that the suitor of the suitor of the suitor of the suitor, to which last condition he had indeed not suitor, size can serve the suitor of the s felt himself at libertie to venture, after her honored father, some months ago, had given him to understand that he did design an alliance of his daughter with a gentleman of estate and family-For himself, he would bear himself manfully, and endure his sorrow with patience and fortitude His only fear was, that his beloved friend had been too hastie in deciding the matter; and that with Modockawando, who was his father-in-law, red tape, and was utterly unfit for the common who has hitherto greatlie favored the pretensions of Sir Thomas, told me that she well-nigh changed her mind in view of the manly and noble bearing of Robert Pike; and that if her sister were to live in this land, she would rather see her the wife of him than of any other man in the Colony. July ye 3d .- Sir Thomas took his leave to-day. R. Pike hath been here to wish Rebecca great joy and happiness in her prospect, which he did in so kind and gentle a manner that she was fain to turn away her head to hide her tears. When Robert saw this, he turned the discourse, and did

endeavor to divert her mind in such sort that the

the twain talked together cheerfully as had been

their wont, and as became their years and condi-

July ye 6th .- Yesterday a strange thing happened in the meeting-house. The minister had proceeded in his discourse, until the sands in the hour-glass on the rail of the Deacon's pew had well-nigh run out, and Deacon Dole was aboute turning it, when suddenlie I saw the congregation all aboute me give a great start, and look back. A young woman, barefooted and with a coarse canvass frock about her, and her long hair hanging loose like a periwigg, and sprinkled with ashes, came walking up the south aisle. Just as the Barbadoes, I was told that on one plantation, she got near Uncle Rawson's pew she stopped, in the space of five years, a score of slaves had and, turning round towards the four corners of the House, cried out: "Woe to the persecutors! Woe to them who for a pretence make long prayers! Humble yourselves, for this is the day of the Lord's woman be taken out." Thereupon the whole congregation arose, and there was a great uproarmen and women climbing the pews, and manie people to be quiet, and let the Constable lead out | tivitie shall go into captivitie." the poor deluded creature. Mr. Richardson spake to the same effect, and the tumult a little subsiding, I saw them taking the young woman out of the door; and, as manie followed her, I went out also, with my brother, to see what became

We found her in the middle of a great crowd of angrie people, who reproached her for her she had not. "Are you content to live as a serwickedness in disturbing the worship on the vant?" asked Rebecca. "Would you leave me if ornate and classical talker, Hall surpassed him in Lord's day, calling her all manner of foul names, you could?" She here fell a weeping, begging keen sarcasm and solid argument. The converand threatening her with the stocks and the her mistress not to speak of her leaving. "But if sational talents of Hall were more appreciable by whipping post. The poor creature stood still and I should tell you that you are free to go or stay, ordinary capacities, his style being racy, off-hand, and sackcloth frock gave her a verie strange and her mistress. The poor girl was silent. pitiable look. The constable was about to take not wish you to leave me, Effie," said Rebecca, her in charge until the morrow, when Robert Pike came forward, and said he would answer for her appearance at the Court the next day, and besought the people to let her go quietly to her and for suitable wages." The bondswoman did home, which, after some parley, was agreed to. Robert then went up to her, and, taking her hand, asked her to go with him. She looked up, and being greatlie touched by his kindness, began to weep, telling him that it had been a sorrowful cross to her to do as she had done; but that it had been long upon her mind, and she did feel a relief now that she had found strength for obedience. He, seeing the people still following, hastened her away, and we all went back to the meeting-house. In the afternoon, Mr. Richardson gave notice that he should preach, next Lord's day, from the 12th and 13th verses of Jude, wherein the ranters and disturbers of the present day were verie plainlie spoken of.

This morning she hath been had before the magistrates, who, considering her youth and good behaviour hitherto, did not proceed against he so far as manie of the people desired. She was placed in the stocks for the space of one hour; at the end of which time, Robert Pike and Mr. Sewall, who had restrained the boys and rude wome from offering any abuse unto her, gave her to the care of her relatives. The former, I hear, did speak openlie in her behalf before the magisrates, saying that it was all along of the cruel persecution of these people that did drive them to ach follies and breaches of the peace. Mr. Richardson, who hath heretofore been exceeding hard upon the Quakers, did, moreover, speak some what in excuse of her conduct, believing that she was instigated by her elders; and he therefore counselled the Court that she should not be

August ye 1st .- Capt, Sewall, R. Pike, and the minister, Mr. Richardson, at our house to day. Capt. Sewall, who lives mostlie at Boston, says hat a small vessell loaded with negroes, taken on the Madagascar coast, came last week into the harbor, and that the owner thereof had offered the negroes for sale as slaves, and that they had all been sold to magistrates, ministers, and other people of distinction, in Boston and thereabouts.

all slaveholding as contrarie to the Gospel and the Newe Dispensation. The Israelites had a special warrant for holding the heathen in servitude; but he had never heard anie one pretend at home. When Hume figured before the House that he had that authoritie for enslaving Indians with his bales of statistics, these plain men could

master, hearing that strangers were in the neighborhood, had sent him to offer us food and shelter, as the night was cold and rainy. So without ado Sydney Smith, in a characteristic letter to Sir we went with him, and were shown into a com- James's son, writes thus: "Curran, the Master of fortable room in a wing of the castle, where we the Rolls, said to Grattan, 'You would be the found a great fire blazing, and a joint of venison greatest man of your age, Grattan, if you would with wheaten loaves on the table. After we had buy a few yards of red tape, and tie up your bills refreshed ourselves, the Baron sent for me, and I and papers.' This was the fault or misfortune of he who was her choice might not be worthy of and three or four other chiefs of the Indians, tothe great gift of her affection. Cousin Broughton, gether with two of his priests. The Baron, who was a man of goodlie appearance, received me lence and the liveliest philanthropy. He held all with much courtesie; and when I told him my his vast literary and philosophical attainments misfortune, he said he was glad it was in his cheap in comparison with his labors in the cause power to afford us a shelter. He discoursed about of humanity. The friendless criminal, shudderthe Warre, which he said had been a sad thing to ing in the dock under the frown of some heartless the whites as well as the Indians, but that he now judge—the imbruted slave, writing under the hoped the peace would be lasting. Whereupon, lash of a task-master in the islands of the West hoped the peace would be lasting. Whereupon, Modockawando, a verie grave and serious heathen, who had been sitting silent with his friends, rose up and made a loud speech to me, which I did not ercise—the educated Dissenter and Catholic, anderstand, but was told that he did complain of shut out from stations of honor and trust for rethe whites for holding as slaves sundrie Indian captives, declaring that it did provoke another all advanced to a higher civilization and a broader warre. His own sister's child, he said was thus field of civil and religious freedom, by his aid. shade of melancholy soon left her sweet face, and held in captivitie. He entreated me to see the He was the zealous co-worker of Wilberforce and great chief of our people, (meaning the Governor,) Clarkson, of Brougham and Buxton, of Sturge and tell him that the cries of the captives were and Lushington, in the work of negro emancipaheard by his young men, and that they were talk- tion. His last, greatest, speech in Parliament was

hanged themselves." "Mr. Atkinson's Indian," said Capt. Sewall, straightway on coming to his house refuse meat; power, and I am sent as a sign among you!" As and although persuasions and whippings were she looked towards me, I knew her to be the Quatried, to make him eat, he would not so much as revelled in the literature of the ancients—each ker maiden, Margaret Brewster. "Where is the Constable?" asked Mr. Richardson. "Let the woman be taken out." Thereupon the whole conl pray God I may never see the like again. From that time I have looked upon the holding of men crying out, some one thing and some another. In as slaves as a great wickedness. The Scriptures the midst of the noise, Mr. Sewall begged the themselves do testify, that he that leadeth into cap-

> After the companie had gone, Rebecca bade her young serving girl, whom her father had bought, about a year before, of the master of a Scotch vessel, and who had been sold to pay the expense of her passage, to come to her. She asked her if she had aught to complain of in her sit-uation. The poor girl looked surprised, but said "but I wish you to know that you are from hence forth free and that if you serve me hereafter as I trust you will, it will be in love and good will, not at the first comprehend the design of her mistress, but, on hearing it explained once more, she ropped down on her knees, and, clasping Rebeca, poured forth her thanks in her own dialect:

"Oh, my ain sweet mistress! An' sae ye've made me free. I'm a free lass, free as the birdies. But I'll no leave ye: I'll nae gang frae ye, sae lang as ye'll keep me. The Lord bless your bon-

nie face and your gude heart!" "How easie it is to make others happie, and ourselves also!" said my cousin, the tears shining

TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era

SKETCHES MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No. 10 .- Law Reform-The Penal Code-Restric tion of the Penalty of Death in 1823-4-Sir James Mackintosh-Brougham-Robert Hall.

[CONCLUDED.]

[CONCLUDED.]
The generous and philanthropic mind which had prompted the extension of the right-hand of there may be noted many rich contributions fellowship to the emancipated masses of France, in 1791, and which, forty years later, was stretchmate offspring of a black and bloody age. Returning to England in 1811, he entered Parlia-History. ment in 1813, where he remained until his death, in 1832. He promptly took his seat by the side of his friends, Brougham and Romilly, and threw with the Crown. The important questions growing out of the European and American wars, in regard to the rights of neutrals, were then pending, and he joined Brougham in advocating liberal measures. And, to the end of his legislative all been sold to magistrates, ministers, and other people of distinction, in Boston and thereabouts. He said the negroes were principally women and children, and scarcetic ative, by reason of their long voyage and hard fare. He thought its a great scandal to the Colony, and a reproach to the Church, that they should be openlic trafficked, like cattell in the market. Uncle Rawson'said it was not so formerlie. He did remember the case of Capt. Smith and one Kesar, who brought negroes from Guinea thirty years ago. The General Court, urged thereto by Sir Richard Saltonstall and manie of the ministers, passed an order that, for the purpose of "bearing a witness against the heinous sin of man-stealing, justile abhorred of all good and just men," the negroes should be taken back to their own countrie at the charge of the Colony; which was soon after done. Moreover, the two men, Smith and Kesar, were duly punished.

Mr. Eigh and the liberty of the press, on Catholic emancipation and the abolition of stablety, on the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of the post of the Dissenting of two trade, on the relief of the Dissenting of the colony, which was soon after done. Moreover, the two men, Smith and Kesar, were duly punished.

Mr. Eigh and the liberty of the press, on Catholic emancipation and the abolition of the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of the colonity in the Northern States, is largely in his favor. The free negro in Louisianas, gontantes of Freedom of trade, on the relief of the Dissenting of the claim of the capture of the Capture of the Liberty of the same laws which govern the free heads of finisher. The same laws which govern the free heads of the bissenting of the colony, which was soon after done. Moreover, the brings must be leaded of the Liberty of the presence is the heinous sin of man-stealing, justile abhorred of the Colony, which was soon after done. Moreover, the two men, Smith and Cesarty was to philosophical, classical, and received the post o career, on all questions of foreign policy and con inental combinations, on the alien bill and the

precisely what these had to do with the traffic in corn or negroes, or the overthrow of the Holy Alliance abroad, or the uprooting of retten boroughs with his bales of statistics, these plain men could arrive at the sum total of what he was at. When Canning's arrows whirled about the heads of the

business of life." Mackintosh was a man of the purest benevo

ral rights which the very sads he tille could ex-

tastes. The politician was a classical, philosophical lawyer and Parliamentarian. The divine was whom he bought of a Virginia ship-owner, did a classical, philosophical theologian and preacher. Each was fond of abstract speculation-each was a of transfixing an auditory, and holding them spellbound while he played with their passions and motions with masterly skill. The first pulpit

orator of his day, in the zenith of his fame he could attract a greater crowd of rare men than any other preacher in the metropolis or the country. The same cannot be affirmed of Mackintosl in the theatre where he displayed his forensic powers. The speech which so transported Bulwer in the House of Commons, because of defects of polite scholars and learned critics, and his conversation was more showy, dazzling, and prepared. The wit of Hall, when in full play, approach ed to drollery, and his sarcasm cut to the bone. The wit of Mackintosh was Attic, and his sarcasm refined and delicate. Hall crushed a pedantic fool with a single blow of his truncheon. Mackintosh tossed him on the end of his lance Hall made no effort to shine in society, and all his good things seemed to bubble up naturally from a full fountain, whilst his strength was reserved for public exhibitions, where he shone in splendor. Mackintosh elaborated his social effu-

sions, (and it was his weakness,) and his best things gushed like jet d'eaus from prepared reservoirs; and if he failed to win applause at St. Ste phen's, he was sure to be the centre of attraction at Holland House. Hall put down upstartism like a judge at nisi prius rebuking a shallow barrister for contempt of court. Mackintosh pricked the gas-bag with the delicate instrument of his irony. Hall was loved by his friends. Mackintosh was admired by his associates. Each was a philanthropist and reformer, and each in his sphere was in advance of his times in catholicity of spirit, boldness of speculation, and freedo

from the cant of party and sect. The works of Mackintosh are numerous though some of his best writings hardly deserve to be called works, in the incomplete state in which he left them. Besides those already mentioned the Edinburgh Review and other periodicalssome Parliamentary and anniversary speechesed forth to break the chains from the limbs of the a beautiful Life of Sir Thomas More-an acute West India bondmen, was not slow to see that the and eloquent dissertation in the Encyclopedia criminal code of his own country was the legiti- Britannica on the General View of the Progress of

During his lifetime, Sir James was abus the Tories; nor did the tirade cease at his death Somewhat covetous of fame, and utterly reckless his great soul into the contest of the People of gold, he left little to his children, except a brilliant reputation and principles that can never die

For the National Era. THE CONDITION OF THE FREE NEGRO IN LOUISIANA.

4 DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ST. MARTIN. NO a District Court, Parish of St. Martin. No. 3961. Ls. Decuir, free man of color, against Rosina Ronchon, free woman of color.—In this case, according to law and the evidence, which is in favor of the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that he shall be forever divorced from the defendant, and that the parties be restored to that position which they occupied previous to marriage; and by consent of parties, it is agreed that the defendant, Rosina Romehon, shall keep, at her expense, the child born of the marriage until it is ten years old; and that she shall recover the personal and the real property which she brought in marriage. It is further ordered, &c., that the defendant shall pay the expenses that shall be taxed in this case.

Orphan House at Halle, we are sure, will deeply

interest our readers: "Orphan Asylums are favorite charities all over

"Orphan Asylums are favorite charities all over Europe.
"The largest, probably, in the world, and the last institution we shall notice this evening, is the Orphan House at Halle, in Prussia. It was founded, a century and a half since, by the celebrated German philanthropist, Augustus Herman Francke. I never visited a place of the kind that heard by his young men, and that they were talking of digging up the hatchet which the old men had buried at Casco. I told the old Savage that I did not justify the holding of Indians after the peace, and would do what I could to have them set at libertie, at which he seemed greatlie rejoiced. Since I came back from Castine's countrie, I have urged the giving up the Indians, and manie have been released. Slavery is a hard lot, and manie do account it worse than death. When in the Barbadoes, I was told that on one plantation, in the space of five years, a score of slaves had hanged themselves."

tion. His last, greatest, speech in Parlisment was on the Reform Bill. Bulwer says of it: "I shall never visited a place of the kind that appeared so interesting. I was courteously shown over the whole establishment, and it then containnever the extensive range of ideas, the energisting of the whole establishment, and it then containnever the extensive range of ideas, the energisting of the whole establishment, and it then containnever the whole establishment, and it then containnever the whole establishment, and it then containnever the whole has been released so interesting. I was courteously shown over the whole establishment, and it then containnever the whole establishment, and the then containnever the whole establishment, and it then containnever the whole establishment, and it then containnever the different same dead of phase of the scholar and the acquisitions and displays of the scholar and the metaphysician grow pale!

"Francke was a popular minister of the Pietists, or German Evangelical party, of the seventeenth century. After wandering from place to place, the victim of change and persecution, he was at last rewarded with the appointment to a profes-sorship in the University of Halle, and a pastoral charge in the University of Halle, and a pastoral charge in the suburb of Glauca. Entering upon his ministerial duties with great earnestness and success, his attention was early directed to the deplorable state of the surrounding poor. His labors were prodigious. It was customary in Halle for the needy to visit the houses of the citators for special essistance every Thursday. At izens, for special assistance, every Thursday. At this time it was a habit with Francke, to assem-ble a room full of beggars, and, after kindly feed-ing them, to exhort and instruct the adults, and catechise the children. He found them deplorably ignorant, and their condition, in the words of his biographer, 'went to his heart.' To benefit them, he had successively established, with suitable inscriptions, three poor-boxes in different places. After these had been in operation a few

some departed friend.

"Twice his enemies, envious of his fame, raised the hue and cry of persecution, and misrepresented him and his project to the Government, and commissions of investigation were appointed, which resulted in his triumphant vindication. The storms that shook other men but rooted him more deeply. Opposition but spread the fame of his novel enterprise more and more, and contributions at length poured in from the rich and poor.

tributions at length poured in from the rich and poor.

"The King of Prussia gave two thousand dollars, and a hundred thousand bricks; a German prince, dying, bequeathed the orphan house five hundred ducats; and a physician in America sent a handsome donation in a time of the greatest need. An apothecary at Leipsic gave the medicines; the common hangman became a contributor, and a chimney sweep bound himself to sweep the orphan house gratuitously as long as he lived.

"Thirty-four years from the time the four dollars were dropped in Francke's poor-box, there was a touching scene. The venerable, dying minister was come to bid a last adieu to his orphan. His attendants, at his desire, conveyed him in an easy carriage into the yard of the orphan house. What a change was there since he first saw the suburb, thirty-five years before, were then noble edifices, consecrated to benevolence, where gathered and was swallowed by him as quick as lightning edifices, consecrated to benevolence, where gathered and was swallowed by him as quick as lightning and was swallowed by him as quick as lightning and was swallowed by him as quick as lightning and was swallowed by him as quick as lightning and made a second movement to seize the

THE ORPHAN HOUSE AT HALLE.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE AT HALLE.

LOITERINGS IN EUROPE; or Sketches of Travel in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Ireland. With an appendix, containing observations on European Charities and Medical Institutions. By John W. Corson, M. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

We are afraid Herman Melville has spoiled our taste for "travels," "loiterings," "voyages," and "wanderings." The traveller or adventurer may be very gentlemanly, genial, instructive, but, we are all the while contrasting his respectable performances with the inimitable scene-painting, may be very gentlemanly, genial, instructive, but, we are all the while contrasting his respectable performances with the inimitable scene-painting, and extraordinary incidents, and original humor of Typee and Omoo. Dr. Corson has made a good book, but the best of it by far is the appendix, the santains two instructive lectures on Europitals and Schools of Medicine. The Doctor has observed all these things with a careful eye and in the Penusylvania Freeman. It breathes the gensympathetic spirit, and the information he has tle and generous spirit, and is lighted up with the

The following touching account of the great

classes exhibited a precision and cultivation that made their music very delightful.

"On a rise of ground, at the end of the street, and overlooking the whole, is a fine, expressive statue of Francke, erected by grateful posterity, more than a century after his death.

"The history of this institution is so extraordinary, and furnishes such an instructive example of what simple goodness, under the most discouraging difficulties, may sometimes accomplish, that we shall dwell upon it a little, for the sake of its admirable lesson.

ble inscriptions, three poor-boxes in different places. After these had been in operation a few months, a person dropped into one of them four Prussian dollars, a sum amounting to about three dollars of our money. It proved the seed that yielded a mighty harvest. Francke was delighted, and, even with so small a beginning, the idea of something permanent flashed upon his mind. 'Without conferring,' says he, 'with flesh and blood, and acting under the impulse of faith, I made arrangements for the purchase of books to the amount of two dollars, and engaged a poor student to instruct the poor children for a couple of hours daily, promising to give him six groschen (about fourteen cents) weekly, for so doing, in the hope that God would, meanwhile, grant more.' Nor was the good pastor disappointed. He appropriated the antechamber to his own study as the place of his charity school, and commenced operations about Easter, 1695. Some of the townspeople sent their children, and paid a triffe weekly, to aid the gratuitous instruction of the charity school, for more advanced pupils. His funds seemed to increase like the widow's oil; and the more he poured out, the more came. About this time a person of rank offered him a donation of five hundred dollars, to assist poor students.

"A few cents weekly were at first distributed"

"A few cents the Life of an Immigrant—of his hopes, and to individualize and susctors

"A few cents weekly were at arts distributed to them, but, in keeping with the habits of the social Germans, Francke afterward selected some twenty-four of the most needy, and appropriated the money to giving them a plain dinner. To the money to giving them a plain dinner. To make one thing help another, he chose his charity teachers from these students, and thus originated his teachers' seminary. Finding it impossible properly to care for his poor children out of school, the thought struck him one day of providing a place for keeping some of them as in a family, and, on mentioning it, a friend funded a sum for the purpose, the annual interest of which amounted to twenty-five dollars. Four fatherless and motherless children were brought to him just at the moment, and he ventured to receive them.

The following beautiful little poem we find tle and generous spirit, and is against the cheerful faith and hope, of Christianity.

J. G. W.

TIS GOOD TO LIVE.

I thank thee, Father, that I live! I thank thee for these gifts of thine— For bending skies of heavenly blue, And stars divine;

For this green earth, where wild, sweet airs, Like freest spirits, joyous stray— For winding stream, and trees, and flowers, Beside its way. But more I thank thee for true hearts

That bear sweet gifts of love to me, Whom mine enfolds, and feels that this Warm from their spirits spreads around

An atmosphere serene—divine Magnetical, like golden haze, To-day I bless thee most for power-

It draws me, Father, nearest thee— To love all thine, e'en though they give No love to me. In stillness deep I walk a land Where spirit forms my footsteps greet, And beauteous thoughts an angel band Chant low and sweet.

Drear hours I know will darkly come, Like April days of cloud and rain; But thus must hearts, like wintry fields,

I thank thee, Father, that I live! Though wailings fill this earth of thine; To labor for thy suffering ones Is joy divine! And even I, so weak and poor,
May bear some word of life from Thee;
A beam of hope may reach some heart,
Even through me.

A SHARK STORY.

THE WANDERINGS AND FORTUNES OF SOME GERMAN EMIGRANTS. By Frederick Gerstrecker. Translated by David Black. New York: Appleton & Co. For sale by

This volume of Appleton's Literary Miscellany is not only entertaining, but must prove highly serviceable to foreign emigrants. It is a strong the motives. picture of the Life of an Immigrant-of his hopes,

the water.

"Although several of these voracious creatures had been already round the ship, still probably few of the travellers had seen one of them, and sill pressed to the ship's side to view the fish, as it came nearer and nearer to the ship and the surrounding wooden shoes.

"'Well, I should like to know whether he eats

wooden shoes!' said the Brewer, rubbing his hands complacently, and watching every movement of the creature.

"His wish seemed on the point of being fulfill-

arose from sailors as well as passengers; but the shark, frightened by the loud dash, and rendered uneasy by the cries and noise on board the ship, drew back from the booty he had almost reached, and careered around the brave swimmer in nar-

"Strike with your hands—splash—kick—make as much noise as you can! cried the seamen with one accord. But the Captain had caught up a rope and threw it to the young man, who, holding the child in his left arm, seized the rope with the right one, and held hims ilf afloat by it, while he kicked out with all his force, and splashed the water far around him.

"Sling the rope round your elbow," called the Captain, and we can haul you up." The young man did so; but all his bold and generous snorifice seemed in vain; for the shark, who by this time had found that there was no danger to be apprehended from this quarter, shot forward once more.

body of the bold swimmer, who was already half drawn up from his watery grave; but suddenly the shark began to lash the water with his tail, started back several feet, and dived down.

"Nobody troubled himself at the moment as to the cause of this almost inexplicable salvation, for all that had hands hauled away to get the poor fellow, who was almost terrified to death, on board; and he had searcely handed the living child to its of those around him.

"But there was not a woman on board who

"But there was not a woman on board who would not now have pressed forward to call back the fainted one into life; and the mother of the saved child threw herself on her knees, and sudibly besought the Almighty not to rob her so soon of the saviour of her only joy...

"There was no surgeon on board—as, indeed, there hardly ever is on board of ships destined for emigrants—but the Captain had abandoned his medicine-chest to them, and Hoffman's drops, sal volatile, and several other nowerful remedies, were

medicine-chest to them, and Hoffman's drops, sal volatile, and several other powerful remedies, were applied to bring the color back to the pale cheeks, and open the closed eyelids.

"At last a deep sigh escaped from the breast of the unconscious one; the women uttered cries of joy, and Hehrmann's elder daughter clasped her sister's hand fervently, and called her a good, dear girl, while a tear glistened in her own eye.

"Young Werner recovered, though but slowly; and it was touching to see the woman, with the rescued child on her arm, fall down on her knees before him, and kiss his hand, so that he could hardly prevent her. Even the hardy sailors felt their hearts warm and soften at the sight." rts warm and soften at the sight."

For the National Era.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS-SKEPTICISM-DIVORCE. During the time I have been receiving the Era,

until now, I have felt no disposition to become a contributor to its columns. An article, however,

contributor to its columns. An article, however, in a previous number, seeming to deserve attention, I feel disposed to examine it briefly. I allude to the strictures of A, of Salem, Ohio, upon several articles discussing or touching upon the subjects at the head of this article. His remarks about Woman's Rights I am disposed to regard as rather harmless. In arguing for her accountability, he merely beats the air, not having even a man of straw to oppose; for nothing in the articles which he condemns, or any others which I have seen in the Era, are opposed by him at this point. The tale, which gave rise to the other articles, recognised most evidently woman's accountability. dently woman's accountability.

Not so harmless are the Skepticism and Licen-

Not so harmless are the Skepticism and Licentiousness introduced into the article. The skepticism is an insinuation of the infullibility of Paul's writings. After saying that he does not find the sentiment he opposes in the Bible, he seems to admit their existence in the writings of the Apostle, and attempts to overthrow the force of his teaching, because those who regard his writings as inspired, do not submit to circumcision, shaving the head, &c. If A. is familiar with the Apostle's writings, he must know that it is expressly taught in them that circumcised not to be circumcised, and the circumcised not to remove their circumcision. Perfectly consistent with this was his own practice, in his observance of Jewish ceremonies. Concerning this, as well as the relation of husband and wife, he taught as he was moved by the Holy Ghost.

The Licentious principles introduced are also cloaked in professed respect for the marriage relation, and reverence for the Almighty. He assumes the ground that the form, and all else, are not marriage in the sight of God, unless the mortives are nure: and therefore such marriage.

not marriage in the sight of God, unless the motives are pure; and therefore such marriages should be dissolved. Such a sentiment must divest marriage of all human cognizance, as it is not in the province of any earthly tribunal to sit upon

There are comparatively few, and none of those who would be disposed to take advantage of this sentiment, who are at all concerned whether the marriage relation, into which they are disposed to enter, is opposed of God or not. The whole matter, then, must be left to the parties; or, indeed, to either one of them who chooses to use his or her privilege. If here is not liberty large enough to gratify the most licentious, I do not know where it can be found.

As a course himself from argument I shall

As A. excuses himself from argument, I shall say no more at present. W. J. N.

GLEANINGS.

wooden shoes of a set of Oldenburghers, watched his opportunity, and threw them overboard. Werner, a young physician, in search of his fortune in the New World, had seated himself, as usual, in the cross-trees, whence he could spy out the wonders of the deep, or the beautiful daughters of Pastor Hehrmann, according to circumstances:

"Suddenly the cry, 'A shark! a shark!' was heard from the cross-trees. It was young Werner, above alluded to, who had chosen that elevated place as his favorite resort, and to whom all eyes were now turned, to learn the direction in which the sea monster was to be found.

"Werner pointed to the streak of light formed by the sun upon the water, and all the voyagers distinctly perceived from the deck the dorsal fin of the shark, standing six or seven inches out of the water.

"Although several of these voracious creatures ab been already round the ship, still probably few of the travellers had seen one of them, and all pressed to the ship's side to view the fish, as it pressed to the ship's side to view the fish, as it pressed to the ship's side to view the fish, as it processed.

O'Connell and Ledru Rollin, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, addressed to O'Connell a proffer of French assistance in working out the liberty of Ireland. M. Rollin professed, on the part of his confederates in France, strong sympathy with the peaceful nature of the Irish movement; but he more than hinted, that his friends had an arrière pensée of affording military aid, should the British Government seek, by unconstitutional violence, to cerce the Irish Repealers. In a reply to this communication, read by O'Connell at the Repeal Association, he thus dealt with the offer of physical assistance "You, indeed, allude to another contingency, in which you may be disposed to be more active in our support. But that is a contingency which we decline to discuss, because we deem it impossible that it of discuss, because we deem it impossible that it of discuss, because we deem it impossible that it of discu O'CONNELL AND LEDRU ROLLIN.-In the month

O'Connell was too wise, too loyal, and too O'Connell was too wise, too loyal, and too wary, to give the least encouragement to offers, direct or conditional, of foreign military assistance. Pecuniary aid he was glad to accept; it was in its nature quite safe, and it essentially helped to promote the agitation. The pecuniary gifts of America were generous and frequent. France gave nothing; and O'Connell was not disposed to value very highly the empty proffer of a specien of help, which required distinct and immediate repudiation in order to avert an embarrassing démélé with law.

"I wonder," said he, one day, "whether there was anything real in Ledru's offer. Some fellows have such an enormous deal of balderdashical vanity about them, that it is not unlikely Ledru only meant to get a little notoriety."

downwards to wearty-five collars. Four fatherless and motherless children were brought to him just at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to receive them; list at the moment, and he ventured to the most magnificant or shaped to the moment of the most magnificant or the moment of the most magnificant or the moment of the mome

An Invaluable Lesson to Students.-What An Invaluable Lesson to Students.—What you do know, know thoroughly. There are few in stances in modern times of a rise equal to that of Sir Edward Sagden. After one of the Weymouth elections, I was shut up with him in a carriage for twenty-four hours. I ventured to ask him what was the secret of his success. His answer was, "I resolved, when beginning to read law, to make everything I acquired perfectly my own, and never to go to a second thing till I had entirely accomplished the first. Many of my competitors read as much in a day as I read in a week; but, at the end of twelve months, my knowledge was as fresb as on the day it was acquired, while theirs had glided away from their recollection."—Memoir of Sir T. F. Buxton.

The Rev. Mr. Lunt delivered a disco

sought his society, even the humblest. He exacted nothing on account of the stations he had filled. He gave those who differed from him, in conversation or public debate, a fair chance to make the best of their opinions. At St. Petersburg and at London, instead of attempting a style of living in imitation of that which provailed among the representatives of aristocratic Governments, he was content to appear as he was, the representative of a plain Republic. Of mere official consequence he seemed to think nothing. He did not find in the stations he had filled a reason for declining any services that his fellow-citizens or fellow-Christians might call on him to perform. An instance of this is seen in his willingness to act as representative of a small fraction of the people, after having been the acknowledged and honored head and leader of the whole People—a position which some persons among us thought he ought not to have allowed himself to be placed in. But he had his own ideas of what constitutes true dignity.

"Some few years since, Mr. Adams was invited by the school committee of the town of Quincy to accompany them in their round of visits to the

by the school committee of the town of Quincy to accompany them in their round of visits to the several district schools in the town. He complied very readily; gave his attention, during a session of three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of each day, to the lessons of the pupils, and entered into the humble work before him with as much interest, and addressed the schools with as much animation of manner, as he would have evinced in political discussions or in managing the as much animation of mainer, as no would have evinced in political discussions or in managing the affairs of a nation. Lord Bacon has said that 'he who cannot contract the sight of his mind as well as disperse and dilate it, wanteth a great faculty? as disperse and dilate it, wanted a got wanting This mark of true greatness was not wanting

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29, 1848.

Again we thank our friends for their friendly efforts to extend our list. Many a one, not satisfied with sending one subscriber, sen half a dozen. How easy to double the list of a newspaper, by a little seasonable effort.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We have no room for comment this week on this extraordinary letter, or the bearings of upon political movements.

#### THE DUPLICITY OF THE OLD PARTIES.

How politicians would rejoice, could so means be devised, during a Presidential canvass to intercept the transmission of intelligence be tween the free and slave States! They could then be just as pro-slavery or anti-slavery as the latitude might demand, without any risk. As it is, the speech which helps General Cass in the 45th parallel of north latitude, harms him at the

The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer baits its hook fo anti-slavery voters, with a demonstration that the General is in fact a Wilmot Proviso man. The Richmond (Va.) Whig takes the same bait to catch pro-slavery voters for General Taylor. The Whig denounces the doctrine of Cass as in conflict with the claims of slavery, and the Plaindealer quotes the denunciation as proof which ought to satisfy any anti-slavery man that the General is just the candidate worthy of his suf-

On the other hand, a Whig journal in the North comes out with a labored argument to show that General Taylor is more favorable to liberty than the Ex-Senator, forgetting that some worthy Democrat in the South in less than a week will have its argument all set up in staring capitals, to unsettle the confidence of the slaveholders in the "Old Hero." But, as one good turn deserves another, hardly is the ink dry of the article in which General Cass is proved to be perfectly orthodox on the question of slavery, when it is republished by the Whig journals of the North as evidence of his debased servility.

Thus the game is carried on-Northern Democrats and Southern Whigs supplying each other with arguments against their respective candidates, and Northern Whigs and Southern Democrats reciprocating similar favors.

While the Whig of the North thus fra

with the Democrat of the South, and the Democrat of the North strengthens himself by the Whig of the South, Northern Whig fights against Southern Whig, and Northern Democrat against Southern. For, the most forcible reason the Democracy of the South can assign why slavehold ers should vote for Cass, is deeply offensive to the Democracy of the North, and the strongest appeal put forth by the Whiggery of the North to entrapanti-slavery voters is calculated to do Taylor the greatest injury at the South.

Now, does not every man of sense clearly that the great task of these old National Parties is, to pass precisely such resolutions, enact jus such proceedings, at their National Conventions. as may be interpreted in two opposite ways, and to select such candidates for the Presidency as may be construed to suit different latitudes? first great object is, the "Union of the Party;" for the sake of the spoils with some, for the sake of old associations with others, for the sake of certain favorite public men with others, for the sake of several important principles with others. To preserve this union, the Northern and Southern ons must be harmonized, and, if there be any question springing up on which their views are opposed, it must be postponed, evaded, or com-The question of slavery is such a stion. So long as it concerned the system as t exists, it was a question that admitted of post-ponement—and it was indefinitely postponed. But the acquisition of new free territory, and the immediate necessity of determining its institutions, has put an end to this policy. The question must now be either evaded or compro-Mr. Buchanan proposed a compromise, but it was rejected. Mr. Cass proposed another compromise, and, although the National Democratic Convention did not formally endorse that, it endorsed him. It did not endorse that compromise doc-trine, for too little room would then have been left for the elastic policy necessary to be adopted in a canvass. It was expedient to put forth a creed on the subject of slavery, which might mean one thing in Alabama and another thing in Maine. Accordingly, the following resolution was adopt-

ed:

"7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any of our political institutions."

The language of this resolution, strictly construed, clearly condemns all interference with questions of slavery, whether pertaining to the States, or Territories. This is the Southern aspect of the resolution—and it is thus construed in the slave States. But, it will be observed, that the resolution is one sentence, and that the first clause of it applies alone to the States. Hence, there is some slight ground for the inference, that the restriction runs through the other parts of the sentence, so that it is interference with questions of slavery in the States alons, which the resolution condemns. This is the construction put upon it by the Democrat of the North; and no man familiar with the wiles of politicians can doubt that the resolution was worded as it is, precisely for the purpose of this double con

two long columns, and were so expressed that it is easy enough to find in them two faces—one

date, not with a view to ascertain what they really mean, but with a pre-determination to find in them precisely all that the interests of his party may demand. The first false step taken, the downward road is then easy. Having succeeded in abusing his own mind by an imposture, the work of misleading the public mind he carries on ting Northwardly, one, Southwardly.
o much for "the Democracy." They settled,
fondly hoped to settle, the question which

impossible. Compromise was hopeless. They simply evaded the question. And, to give some color of decency to their conduct, they evaded all questions between themselves and the rival party. who love truth and desire to maintain their own body else.

Mr Hale, seeing that his willingness to let the For the National Era Not a word did they say on any topic; nor would they take a candidate of known opinions on any question. They passed no resolutions at their THE TREATY OF PEACE.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. Convention, so that their adherents may go into Ho! yo who lit your triumph fires,
And waved your thousand banners,
When brothers, husbands, sons, and sires,
Met on the south savannas,—
When human blood like water ran,
And men sank down like cattle,
From Palo Alto's bloody van
To Buena Vista's battle. the canvass North and South upon directly opposite issues, if they please. And they selected candidate who has honestly avowed his ignorance on all the questions that divide parties, and the absence of any political faith. This leaves them at perfect liberty to wander through as many parallels of moral latitude, as the degrees of physical

latitudes through which their party stretches.

But, in their case, as in that of the Democrats

the South secured the whip-hand. In fact, while

the party, through its National Convention.

evaded the question, the Southern section of it settled it. Slaveholders knew that General

Taylor owned some two hundred negroes,

was one of them, and one with them; while the

anti-slavery sections of the party had not the

slightest reason to believe that he was opposed to

the extension of slavery. But, fortunately, he

had once, in the beginning of his candidateship, written a reply to the editor of the Cincinnati had once, in the beginning of his candidat

Signal, containing a short sentence approving it

general terms of the general views expressed in a

long editorial in that paper, wherein, among many

other statements, was one vaguely indicating the

propriety of leaving to Congress the question of

extending to the new Territories the benefits of

the Ordinance of 1787. This general approval

of the general views of a well-written editorial

hinting at the Wilmot Proviso in so vague a man-

ner, that the old General who, we venture to say,

knew nothing of the Ordinance of 1787, except

in name, if he did that, could not understand

its bearings, is gravely held up by certain

Whigs in the North as a declaration of the

matured, well-considered resolve of General

Taylor, that he will not veto any bill that may

pass, prohibiting slavery in the territories! Such is the admirable honesty of the Whig State Cen-

tral Committee of Ohio. Doubtless the Slavery-

Extensionists are quite willing that the Wilmon

Proviso men should be cheated by their Whig

brethren in the North-but, how do they talk in

the South? The Richmond (Va.) Whig, copying an

editorial from the New York Herald, closing with

the sentiment-"the Southern influence for the

first time in half a century is also paramount in

"We would call the especial attention of Southern Whigs to the concluding sentence of the baragraph quoted above. The Southern interest is paramount in the Whig party at this moment

paramount in the Whig party at this momen. No man doubts this, who is not determined to dishe

lieve the evidences of his own senses. The person who says this is no Whig, nor is he a Southern

man. His paper has heretofore been neutral, with a strong bias in favor of the Locofoco party. What he says on this subject, therefore, is enti-

What is meant by "Southern interest," is the

slaveholding interest, or power. It is now para-

mount in the Whig party, or rather Taylor par-

ty. "No man doubts this," says the Whig, "who

s not determined to disbelieve the evidence of his

own senses." What does the Whig think of its

brethren of the Central Whig Committee of Ohio,

and many of its brethren of the press of the

North, who are laboring to show, on the strength

of the Signal letter, that General Taylor is hos-

tile to slavery, and opposed to its extension? Do

they disbelieve their own senses, or do they only

nagine that the good people have lost theirs?

Who does not see that the determination t

hazards, necessarily involves the most abominable

duplicity? The Slavery-Extensionists solemnly

affirm in every variety of set phrase that this

amount question is also a present one, abs

lutely requiring an immediate decision, which

cannot be had without the action for or against, for

parties hold their National Conventions, and

agree respectively upon their candidates for the

office of President, and then adjourn, each section

of each party going home, there to labor for the

party candidate, on the ground that he is sound

upon this great, paramount issue!

Now, the vital question which concerns the

Slavery-Extensionists and Slavery-Restriction

ists is—who are playing false? Who are deceived?

Who are doomed to disappointment? All cannot be right—all cannot be true. General Cass is for

the extension of slavery, or against it? The

Southern Democracy asserts that he is for it

The Northern Democracy asserts that he is against it. Both cannot tell the truth—one is

omed to bitter disappointment, unless indeed it

lies in affirming that the question is one of para-

mount importance. General Taylor is either for

or against slavery-extension. The Southern Whig

says that he is for it—the Northern Whig says

he is against it. Both cannot tell the truth-one

s doomed to bitter disappointment, unless, in

deed, he lies in asserting that the question is one

of paramount importance.

Will the American People any longer tolerat

this deliberate ambiguity of candidates for the

highest office in their gift, this systematic, shame

less duplicity of parties, competing for their suf-frages? Has not the English language words

plain enough to convey the meaning of honest

men? Are there no such words as yea and nay?

Is General Taylor opposed to the extension of

slavery into free territory? Yes or nay? Let

him answer, if he be a plain, blunt, honest-mind-

ed soldier, as he is represented, and put an end to this infernal system of lying tactics which has

become the habit of the old parties. Will Gen-

eral Cass use his influence to exclude slavery from

free territory, or put his veto on a bill prohibiting

it in such territory? Yea or nay? Evasion or

hope of resurrection.

This habitual duplicity in our National politics

What can be expected of party organizations whos very existence rests upon a sustained Falsehood

and the flood-gate of all crimes is lifted upon him

Substitute it by Falsehood, and no place is left for Virtue. The whole head becomes sick, the whole

heart faint. Trust is destroyed: moral death is

the certain doom. What a horrible position for an

honorable editor, when, constrained by the neces-

sities of party, he engages in the work of mis

eading the people as to the views of a candidate

Doubtless, in most cases, the work of deception begins with himself. He is a leader in a party

which has taken up a candidate of ambiguous o

sary to the good of the country. To divide it is

not to be thought of. He must make the best of

its acts and of its candidate. So he begins to

practice deceit upon his own understanding. He

amines the acts, the declarations of the candi-

with the zeal of an apostle of truth. Look at the labored editorials written to demonstrate that Gen-

abored editorials written to demonstrate that Gen-eral Taylor is an anti-clavery man, a peace man, a thorough Whig, and then see whether we are

date, not with a view to ascertain what they real-

unknown views. His party he imagines

Truthfulness is the basis of moral cha

maintain the harmony of these parties, at all

the Whig party "—says:

Ho! ye who hailed each victory With cannon-salutations—
And dazzled mountain, plain, and sea,
With grand illuminations,—
Lo! Mexico hath bent the knee—
Her grief and pain she stifles— Ye've manifested Destiny, With Anglo-Saxon rifles!

Peace is proclaimed! Hurrah! hurrah!
Our valorous Yankee nation
Has whipp'd the Mexic mongrel, far
Beyond all calculation.
Two hundred million dollars lost—

A thousand score of fighters: A bloody page in History's crost, With bloody men for writers. Hurrah! hurrah! at least, ye've laid In dust the Mexic forces

Orphans and widows have ye made, And half a million corses! And Mexico's partitioned, too— Her highland from her lowland! O, brave republicans are you— As Russians were—in Poland.

O, ye who in our pulpits praised
The Lord for battle's glories—
And ye who swore that Peace disgrace And Peace-men were but tories!
Light tapers now! Illuminate!
Let trump and cannon mingle:
Till every heart shall palpitate,

Ye've conquered Mexico! 'Twas bold The war will surely cease now—
In part by blood, in part by gold,
Ye've gained (we thank you) peace now.
Io-triumphe! Homeward come

And every ear shall tingle.

Io-triumphe! · Homeward come
Those who in camp were quartered,
Save twenty thousand dead and dumb,
By ball and fever slaughtered. Io-O-Io! Sound the trump!

The Mexic war is ended—

Moloch has gulped a heavy lump,
And gold the gap has mended.

A five-act tragedy, fair sirs,
We've had for us enacted! May God forgive the managers Who for this play contracted

#### THE OREGON BILL.

"With the knowledge that the connecting that Proviso with the Oregon bill will only retard the Previso with the Oregon bill will only retard the relief which should be granted to the people of Oregon, without excluding a single slave from the Territory, the friends of the measure should at once withdraw it."—Baltimore Chipper.

The Baltimore Clipper is one of the fairest and nost liberal papers published in the slaveholding States, and we cannot therefore impute to its editor a design to misrepresent the action in relation to this bill. He must have overlooked the real causes of the delay in the proceedings upon it. Let us briefly recapitulate. 1. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Territories, reported it. Instead of being present to take care of his bill, he has been in Louisiana, making speeches in support of General Cass. This is

the first cause of delay.

2. Mr. Bright, from the fact that he called i up and assumed the responsibility of it, was authorized, we suppose, to take charge of it. The facts that we have already detailed respecting his want of vigor, tact, courage, and principle, his vacillation and infirm purpose, show that his guardianship, in itself, is another cause of delay. 3. When before the Senate the first time, Mr.

question, their claim to extend slavery into but subsequently ascertaining that the 19th secgenerally affirm the same thing, though for a dif-ferent reason. What is true of them is true of tion recognised the existing laws of Oregon, one of which excluded slavery, withdrew it, content, both sections of the Democratic party. This parright position, to let the bill pass without dissent r debate. He, therefore, is not the cause of the Slavery-Extension, or against it, by the next President of the United States. And yet, both

the members from the free States, or the liberal nembers from the South; but by Mr. Calhour on one side, and Judge Berrien on the other, first to strike out the 12th section, then to amend it o as virtually to abrogate the law of Oregon excluding slavery. This struggle gave rise to maœuvrings of all kinds, speeches, and adjournments, there being but two speeches made on the side of Freedom—one by Hale, the other by Niles—and Hale voting against delays and adournments. Be it remembered, that the Cass octrine is, that the People of a Territory have right to exclude slavery if they please; and hat it has been a usage in the Territories to egislate for themselves, subject to revision by longress; and that this revisory power has never een exercised, we believe, in annulling any provision in Territorial legislation of a pro-slavery character. The third and great cause of delay. herefore, is the determination of Messrs, Cal houn and Berrien, and their peculiar friends, to strike out the 12th section, or amend it, so as to lay open the People of Oregon, without safeguard defence of any kind, to the irruptions of slavery. The proviso in favor of Freedom was withdrawn: these Southern gentlemen resolved to incorporate a proviso virtually in favor of sla-

very. Hence the delay.

4. The friends of the bill, including the Cass Democrats, earnestly protested against an adjournment till the question was settled; but Whig enators from the North and from the South oined with Mr. Calhoun and his special friends. insisting upon adjournment, and carried This was another cause of delay.

5. The bill was then laid over one week, consequence of the intervention of the Taylor Nominating Convention at Philadelphia, and the interest taken by members of Congress in its

6. It was laid over another week, in cons intentional ambiguity on vital questions, in can-didates seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citiuence of the continued absence of Mr. Douglas, he speech-maker for General Cass in New Orzens for high office, ought to sink them beyond all leans, and of the absence of Messrs. Bright, Han-negan, Foote, Houston, Allen, and Benton, in atendance on Mr. Cass, with a view of promoting s corrupting the National character. It involves his prospects in the State of New York.

7. It was again postponed from last Mond-week until last Thursday, for no other reas that we can discover in the proceedings of the Senate, than the disposal of unimportant busi-ness; and Thursday, instead of being devoted to its discussion, was consumed until five o'clock in the afternoon, in mere electioneering harangues, hy Mesers. Foote and Mangum, on the compare tive merits of Generals Taylor and Cass, and on the question who would be the safer President for the interests of Slavery, and the more cer

tainly prevent its restriction. 8. Friday, Mr. Bright pressed his motion take up the Oregon bill, but it prevailed only by

YEAS .- Messrs. Allen, Atchi Pras.—Messrs. And American Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Davis of Mis sissippi, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Foote Fitzgerald, Hale, Hannegan, Honston, Hunter Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Niles, Rusk Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Bell, Butler, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Greene, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Miller, Phelps, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Westcott—18.

Why the Whig Senators were oppor ing Mr. Maagnm in continuation in support of General Taylor, we cannot understand. The bill was taken up, and the struggle again was commenced and carried on by the slaveholders, to get rid of the 12th section, or qualify it in such a way as to allow them to carry their slaves into drawing a fancy picture.

We appeal to all truth-loving, fair-minded people—ought not these things to cease? Ought not parties, whose harmony is founded upon perpetual duplicity, whose tactics are marked by system—and Free Labor. The whole debate was monopo-

atic imposture, to be at once abandoned by men lized, the whole delay occasioned by them, and no-

bill pass, with a simple recognition of the deci-sion on the slavery question, made by the People for themselves, was not reciprocated, but that the ultra slaveholders were determined to break down every barrier to the introduction of slavery, and extort a Senatorial sanction to the extension of the evil, at the closing period of the session, renewed the Proviso. And he did right. When Slavery shows so fell a purpose of extreme aggression, it is time that the very outposts of Freedom should be fortified.

We have presented fairly and fully the real causes of the delay in action upon the Oregon Bill. May we not hope that the Baltimore Clipper and other papers of a liberal class in the South, will unite with us in condemning the extravagant unprecedented claims of the extreme pro-slavery party in the Senate. In conclusion, we present an excellent report of Friday's proceedings upon the bill, from the New York Herald:

On motion of Mr. Bright, 27 to 18, the Senate took up the Oregon bill, and its pending amendments. The bill provides a Territorial Government for the said Territory, in all its minutice of functions and functionaries. The twelfth section is as follows:

is as follows:
"Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the in-"SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Iowa and to its inhabitants; and the existing laws now in force in the Territory of Oregon, under the authority of the Provisional Government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act; subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Oregon; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may

be applicable."

The difficulty about this 12th section is, that, in The difficulty about this 12th section is, that, in adopting the laws of Iowa Territory for the Territory of Oregon, you adopt the Wilmot Proviso, or, in other words, exclude slavery from the Territory. The subject has already elicited considerable debate and several amendments, the fullest of which is that by Mr. Foote, to the 12th sec-

Amendment proposed by Mr. Foote to the bill (S. No. 59) "to establish the Territorial Government of Ore-

SECTION 12, line 4. After the word "inhabit ants," insert the following—but shall not be sub-ject to the restriction expressed in the sixth arti-cle of the compact contained in the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio."

United States northwest of the river Ohio."

This amendment directly excludes the Wilmot Proviso, and leaves the Oregon Territory open in reference to the introduction of slavery.

After some conversation, Mr. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Badger spoke in explanation of the nullity of the twelfth section with this amendment, and of the inutility of the twelfth section itself. slavery is the Territory of Iowa, by this twelfth ection, did not apply to Oregon without this

Mr. Badger did not think it did. Mr. R. Johnson thought that slavery by this bill would be excluded, and, he said, for the reason that it was excluded now in Iowa, and also by a local law in Oregon. Well, now, that being the condition in which the question stands, the twelfth section says, "That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, priv-Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore secured to the Territory of Iowa and its inhabitants." They have no privileges, no rights, except those which we are to give; and if we declare they are to be no greater than Iowa, and the Territory of Iowa has no right to establish slavery, then we prevent Oregon from establishing slavery in that Territory. There is nothing in the act excluding slavery; but you say that their acts heretofore made shall stand, and by this you state that the exclusion of slavery was right, and must stand. property, because you sanction the local laws of Oregon, by which the slaves will be free. You exclude slavery just as effectually as if you introduced the Wilmot Proviso. I am surprised that the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] wholl know has a holy horror of the Wilmot Provise I know has a holy horror of the Wilmot Proviso, should not have seen the object of the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger.] What is contemplated by the amendment? Is it to sanction slavery? If it is, it is contary to the provisions of the bill. Is it to prohibit slavery? It cannot be said to do that. Then it does nothing. It must have one of the three bearings. If the gentlemen from the North mean to exclude slavery by the bill, say so. If the gentlemen of the South mean to establish slavery, say so. But do not pass a bill, of which the meaning is indefinite. I wish, in conclusion, to say that if the bill is passed as it is now you say, that if the bill is passed as it is now, you pass the Wilmot Proviso to all intents and pur-

Mr. Foote had understood it was the wish to discuss the bill on its general merits. He meant to vote against the twelfth section at all events; but he was perfectly willing that the amendment should be withdrawn, so as to let the discussion come on the motion of the Senator from Georgia. Mr. Badger contended that his amendment was absolutely necessary, in order to explain the real meaning of the bill. It seemed to him to be not at all out of place, if you do not mean to put in force the resolution, to say so. The establishment of slavery, or its abrogation, depends solely upon the action of the local legislatures—if the power is granted to them by Congress—for he contended Congress had the supreme and unlimited power. He did not care what action the States might take; that was their affair—they had a right to establish thelr own municipal laws, of which either the prohibition of slavery or the prohibition of any goods are legitimate parts. He had no great solicitude about it, and, if the Senator from Mississippi were allowed to withdraw his amendment, sippi were allowed to withdraw his amendment

The question was then put, Shall the Senator from Mississippi have leave to withdraw his amendment? and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Berrien was pleased that the amendments vere withdrawn, as he preferred the question e decided on its own merits, unconnected wi

Mr. Butler. Yes, that is right.
Mr. Berrien took the ground that we had no right to pass a bill to exclude any portion of the citizens of the Union. He regretted, and regretted extremely, that the subject had been introduced. He now understood the question to be on the resolution to strike out the twelfth section, un-

resolution to strike out the twelfth section, untrammeled by any amendments.

Mr. R. Johnson did not consider that the people of Oregon had any rights, privileges, and immunities, until the Congress of the United States granted them. You are about to give the people of Oregon the same rights as were conferred upon the people of the Territory of Wisconsin. Pass the bill as it stands, and the moment a Southern man goes to Oregon, he will have to leave his slaves behind. If this section stands, you as effectually exclude slavery as if you pass the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Dix was about to address the Senate upo Mr. Dix was about to address the Senate upon the subject, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. Mr. Jefferson Davis submitted the following amendment to the twelfth section: "Provided that nothing contained in this act shall authorize the prohibition of domestic slavery in the said Territory, while the same remains a Territory of the United States." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

be printed.

Mr. Badger suggested a verbal amendment, striking out a word or two, and inserting about as many as struck out, not affecting the merits of the Mr. Hale thought it would be better to have

lirect vote upon his amendment—to wit, the Or-linance of 1787, the Wilmot Proviso—that was already printed.

The bill was then passed by informally; and after some unimportant private business, the Senste adjourned.

## THE QUAKER STATE'S RESPONSE.

Amidst the confusion and "much admired disrder" of the late Convention at Philadelphia during its closing session, the delegates from the different States expressed, in one way or another. their own satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the nomination of General Taylor, and gave the Convention their views of its probable reception by their constituency. It at length became the turn of Pennsylvania, and a "Mr. Johnston," of that tate, rose to speak for her. His speech was brief, and to the point. Here it is:

"As soon, sir, as the decision of this Convention is known to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, I am free to say, sir, that there will be one voice throughout their ranks, and that voice will be— A little more grape, Captain Bragg!" [Thundering aplause.]

It is, we believe, an undeniable fact that the great proportion of the members of the Society of Friends in that State have voted with the Whig half of the consecration of their soil to Freedom party, and are included in those above spoken of and Free Labor. The whole debate was monopolas "the Whigs of Pennsylvania." They are a scout the imputation that there is anything like pers are coming out in strong terms for

wealthy, influential, and respected class of citizens, and their united action for or against a candidate paper, "does the most fastidious stickler for the for office would be seriously felt. Not one of them can for a moment doubt that Slavery and War are embodied in the nomination of General the question of slavery? He says, expressly, 'I Taylor. What will be thought of them-what of disavow, most unequivocally, now und forever, any detheir professions and testimonies—if they ratify, by their votes, that nomination? How pitifully absurd and ridiculous will seem smooth and placid deprecation of war and slaveholding in their any other claiming to belong to the South Carosectarian capacity, while, as politicians and voters, they allow themselves to be marshalled into the not, it is true, say that slavery is a blessing, and ranks of a party which has chosen as its leader a we doubt whether any man residing north of Maslaveholder and slavedealer, sprinkled with the son and Dixon's line can be found to make such bleod of an unholy war for the extension of sla- a declaration. But he says all that any Northern very, and consent to repeat in their turn the man can be expected to say." murderous countersign borrowed from the Mexican Aceldema: "A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

#### ON HEARING OF THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. FERRUARY, 1848. BY ISAAC JULIAN.

Praise God that I have seen this day!"

Is all that my full heart can say; France, matchless France! has spurn'd her chain And proudly stands erect again: Her freedom-shout, o'er land and sea, Is as the voice of Destiny, Proclaiming, "Earth shall yet be free!" Tyrants! in vain ye strive to bind The Frenchman's free, elastic mind Safer would be your task to tread The volcano's dark, smould'ring bed Silent and cold, while fierce bell The fires of ruin wildly glow: Forbear! ye need no more be told The Frenchman is the Frank of old! Not vain have been thy deathful throes Thou land of glories and of woes! Who calls thy bloody baptism vain, Himself is fit to wear a chain! Himself is fit to wear a chain!
No; though again thy struggle fail,
More surely wilt thou yet prevail! And servile Europe, once thy foe, With thee in close communion grow No faithless Court to intervene Its selfish schemes to mar the scene: One aim for all, the Puelic Good One common altar, "Brotherhood." Yes, Europe! by thy feudal shame-By all the rights of man cast down efore the mitre and the crown-

Before the mitre and the crown—
By "England's vow at Runnymede"—
By brave Wat Tyler's righteous deed—
By sword of Wallace and of Tell,
And all who nobly fought or fell,
To vindicate the People's cause
Against Oppression's iron laws—
By Milton's high persuasive song—
By Russell's and by Sydney's wrong—
By Britain's foul and wondrous shame,
Cheated for ages with the name
Of Liberty, while a vampire brood
Constantly drain her heart's best blood—
By Paine's, by Cobbett's truthful pen,
Emblazoning the Rights of Men— Emblazoning the Rights of Men— By Emmet's blood and Erin's state— Poland's Heaven-moving fatev ev'ry patriot-martyr's bones-By age-enduring tears and groans— And seas of blood circling thy thrones-Thou yet shalt see a brighter day, Yet shall thy dark clouds roll away,

And thou, Regenerated, Free, Refuse, thenceforth, to bow the knee, Almighty God! to aught save Thee! Already has the dawn begun-We pant to hail the risen sun! Ushering Freedom's Holyday On this sad planet's long decay-An hour of which may well ato For ages of Oppression gone!
Then comes the Jubilee of Earth—
The glorious reign of "sense and worth"—
The hour by Friends of Man foretold, Who pined its glories to behold.\*
The Sun of Freedom's rising sway s bright'ning to the perfec Full soon shall lighten in his smile, And men, of ev'ry clime and race, In Liberty's and Love's embrace, Look up, with hearts of fire, and say— "Praise God that we have seen this day!"

Linn County, Iowa, June 3, 1848. \* Vide the prophetic lines of a Sympathise

on of France:

"Let us pray, that come it may,
As come it shall for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the gree and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
When man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be, and a' that."

## THE COST OF COURTESY.

Courtesy sometimes costs a little too much. ew days since, the Speaker falling sick, Mr. Ashnun, a Whig member from Massachusetts, moved that Mr. Burt, a Democratic member from South Carolina, be the Speaker pro tem. The motion prevailed unanimously. That such an honor should have been awarded by a Massachusetts Whig, to a South Carolina Democrat, excited some surprise, considering the special act of cour-tesy for which Massachusetts was under obligations to South Carolina. Some thought it indicated a forgiving disposition; others, that it was in remembrance of the handsome terms in which Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, had volunteered to speak of the patriot Adams. Possibly, such a oken of good will from a Taylor Whig might operate favorably on the Palmetto State, which has a great deal more State pride than party

But, whatever the motive, this graceful act cost nore to the Whigs than they ever dreamed of as the reader may see by the following brief extract from the report of proceedings, Wednesday,

22d:
"The motion to reconsider the engros the bill establishing certain post-routes was taken up. The question involved the right of Texas to up. The question involved the right of Texas to jurisdiction over territory as far as the Rio Bravo del Norte—the right being denied by Mr. Goggin, and affirmed by Mr. Pilsbury and Mr. Kaufman—the object of the motion to reconsider being to amend the bill by striking out the post-routes beyond the Nueces.

"The House refused to reconsider by the vot

of the Speaker pro tem., making a tie. The bill was passed over, under a decision of the Chair, that, if objected to, it could not be ordered to a third reading on the same day the engrossment If this bill ultimately pass, it will be a virtual

assertion of the right of Texas to the Rio others have always strenuously contested. But the motion to reconsider, it will be observed, was ost by the vote of the Speaker pro tem., elected by an act of grace on the part of the Whigs. We have no right to give advice in such cases out if we were a Whig, while we should delight to practice all the graces, we would take care not to do it at the hazard of a principle.

#### GROWING CHARITABLE. The Southern prints are trying to make the

very best they can of Mr. Fillmore. The following remarks of his, made on the presentation of a petition in 1835, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, are quoted against him in the Democratic papers of the South:

"It was not unreasonable that the memorial should be printed and preserved among the documents of the House. He disavowed most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on his part to interfere with the rights of what was termed ocally, now and forever, any desire on his part to interfere with the rights of what was termed the property of the citizens of other States. While he did this, he conceived that, as a citizen of the State of New York, and a member of this House, he was interested in the claim to property in man within the District of Columbia. He referred to the effect which was produced in the North by the advertisements in the papers of this city connected with the purchase and transportation of slaves. The people of that section of the country believed slavery to be improper, and that it should not be tolerated. This was a great national question. There was nothing in the memorial which should prevent its being printed and placed on the files of the House for future reference. Whenever petitions should be presented here from the slaveholding States of a different tenor, and which might advocate the establishment or continuance of slave markets in this District and city, if they could astisfy the people of other sections that this was proper, he was willing that each party should be fully heard, and that each should have the privilege of spreading their views before the people generally." party should be fully heard, and that each should have the privilege of spreading their views before the people generally."

The Richmond Whig and Alexandria Gasette

the Anti-Slavery candidate. Many of these pa-

abolition in this. "What more," asks the former rights of the Southern States want? What strongsire to interfere with the rights of what is termed the property of the Southern States! Could Mr. Calhoun himself, or Mr. Rhett, or Mr. Yancey, or

The position taken in the remarks quoted above is precisely that maintained by Messrs. Giddings Tuck, Palfrey, and Hale, who are denounced as fanatics" and "incendiaries." These gentlemen have uniformly disavowed, most unequivocally, any desire on their part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States-that is, in the exercise of their legislative or political functions. What makes him worthy of the support of slaveholders, and them worthy of the brand, "fanatics?"

#### TURNING THE TABLES.

The Whig presses were fluent in their denunciations of the doughfaceism of the Democrats. before the Philadelphia Convention, and the Democrats bore them meekly, conscious, we presume of demerit. But the tables are turned since the Philadelphia Convention. One Democratic paper heads its account of the doings of that

meeting as follows:

"The Agony Over - Taylor Nominated - The
Slaveholders Triumphant - Doughfaces Swallowing

These taunts remind us of the dramatic scen described by the old Prophet, when the pride of Assyria was laid low: "Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming: i stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth: all they shall speak and say unto thee, 'Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us?"

#### IN THE DARK.

Our neighbors of the National Intelligencer ar mewhat in the dark. They say:

"The Ohio 'People's Convention,' (as they call the mongrel meeting, called by 3,000 names,) at Cincinnati, is just over. It was a large crowd; made up, as one of them says, of Abolitionists, made up, as one of them says, of Abolitionists, Whigs, and 'Barnburners.' Another paper says that John Van Buren was at the bottom of it. The Convention repudiated both Taylor and Cass, and passed resolutions approving of the Convention at Utica, and requesting that Convention to call a more general Convention, for the purpose, no doubt, of establishing a Northern, Barnburning, Free Territory, Abolition faction."

The Convention here described is one that was held at Cincinnati, called by leading Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men, in that place. John Van Buren had about as much to do with getting it up as the man in the moon, and no more. The Ohio People's Convention" was a different affair. It was called by three thousand people, who were mentioned in terms of great respect by the Cincinnati Gazette, (now a Taylor paper,) and it was held at Columbus, last week; leading Whigs, from the Western Reserve and other parts of the State, being in attendance as delegates, and pledging the former section to an independent candidate by many thousands majority.

As to its "mongrel" character, it may have been mongrel as it respected the party denominations of the delegates, but, unlike the old party organizations, it was not "mongrel" in its prin-

## THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

It is impossible to keep pace with the movenents of the People. The New York Tribun waited to see whether there would be an "uprising of the People." Does he not see that the cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand, is And the sorrow of his parting would be bitter as gradually enlarging and spreading over the

heavens? The Tribune gives a list of forty dis Whig papers. To these must be added the Yates County (N. Y.) Whig, the Greenville (O.) Patriot, and the Clinton County (O.) Republican. Be side these, the following papers in Ohio, accord ing to the Cleveland Plaindealer, are awaiting as urances of General Taylor's Whig and Proviso

Principles: Ohio Repository, New Lisbon Pallalium, and Akron Beacon. The Vermont Chronicle and several other lead ing religious papers, as far as their positions war rant, throw the weight of their influence against both the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations The Conneautville (Pa.) Courier, an independ-

ent paper, favors the dissenting movements. The Havana (N. Y.) Republican, another independent paper, anticipates great benefit from the disor-ganization of the old parties. At a Whig meeting in the town of Catherine in the district of New York represented by John C. Clark in the Philadelphia Convention, that

gentleman was sternly denounced as a traitor to his constituents in voting for General Taylor, and " Resolved, That while grass grows and water runs, no matter what others may

surrender our opposition to the slave power, in all its various shapes, phases, and forms." The meeting also resolved in favor of an indeendent nomination.

At a meeting of the Freemen of Seneca Falls New York, without distinction of party, on the 15th instant, in which we notice that our friend H. B. Stanton took part, both Generals Taylor and Cass were repudiated, and the strongest ground was taken in favor of free soil and free labor. A Whig Anti-Taylor meeting was held in Utica, New York, on the 13th, the Philadelphia

favor of independent nominations. A similar meeting was held at Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, on the 19th, and resolutions passed against Taylor, and in favor of a re-

Convention denounced, and a resolution passed in

organization of the Whig Party.

The Bajayette (la.) Journal is sustained in its independent denunciation of the Philadelphia nominations. We observe in the last number a flaming call for a public meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, signed by nearly one hundred names.

re have given up all hope of keeping a record of

As to the meetings in Ohio and Massach

The Sandusky Mirror learns that a letter has been received from Mr. Root, in which he boldly repudiates General Taylor. We have no doubt of it—and he is the man to stick to his word. Mr Root is one of the most independent members of Congress, and we hope that the voters of his dis trict, of all parties, who regard the cause of Hunan Freedom, will support him. Herace Everett, one of the delegates from Ver-mont to the Philadelphia Convention, announces

his purpose to address a letter to the Whigs of that State, explaining his course in the Convention, and assigning reasons for his uncompro-mising hostility to the election of General Taylor. We have given in another place the proceed ngs of the great Convention of Liberal Demo crats in New York. The disaffection is spreading far beyond that State. Their nomination will doubtless bring out the fifteen or twenty thousand Democratic voters who have uniformly

etts since 1844. John Wentworth, the famous Barnburner from Illinois, despite the adverse influence against him, emanating from Washington, has recei the nomination again of his district, as candidate for Congress. A resolution was introduced in the Convention which nominated him, endorsing the nomination of Mr. Cass, but it did not pass Wilmot Proviso. The conduct of the Senate on the Oregon Bill is beginning to arouse their indignation. The Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukie.

"If Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Bright, of Indiana, desire to sink the Democratic ticket where "the hand of resurrection" cannot reach it, they will continue to oppose the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 to the Oregon Territory; for it is nance of 1787 to the Oregon Territory; for it is the conviction of every sagacious Democrat in the Northern and Northwestern States, that a defeat of such a clause in the Oregon Bill would assur-edly defeat the Democratic party in the present

We commend this to all concerned. The Southport Telegraph, (Wisconsin,) one of the ablest Democratic papers on our list, repudiates Cass utterly.

We noticed, says the Troy (N.Y.) Budget, "the statement of the Buffalo Republic, that two hundred leading and influential Democrats in the county of Wayne, Michigan-the county in which General Cass resides—have signed a paper, repudiating the Baltimore ticket, and promsing their support to the Utica nominees. We have assurances from portions of the State, that the Democratic masses are ready to cooperate with their brethren of Wayne county."

One of the Maine papers, mentioning the election of Mr. Hamlin to the United States Senate. says: "We know-not from hearsay merelythat Mr. H. is a Democrat, emphatically so, without any and above all 'Provisoes'

Ah! is he about to play the Cass game? We hope not. At all events, we presume he will feel himself bound by instructions. We learn from the Republican (Me.) Journal, that the Joint Select Committee to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to slavery in new Territories, have reported resolves against the extension of slavery into them. The Journal insists upon their passage. It

says-and we commend the saying to the notice of Senator Foote-"The country looks to the Democracy to sus-

tain the principles of freedom throughout the vast unsettled portions of the Continent. The great founder and exponent of our Democratic institu-tions, Thomas. Jefferson, was the author of the Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the territory northwest of the Ohio. The wisdon and nality of such an Ordinance cannot

The Washington Union congratulated the country the other day on the election to the United States Senate, from Wisconsin, of Messrs. Dodge and Walker. We observe, in the Southport Tele graph of the 13th instant, a correspondence between these gentlemen and Messrs. Shales and Chase, of the State Senate, on many topics, the Wilmot Proviso included. The answer of Governor Dodge, on this topic.

was explicit: "In answer to your first interrogatory, I reply, that I am opposed to the extension of slavery, either into territory now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the United States, and that I shall, if elected to the Senate, vote against any proposition for its further exten-sion, and for every reasonable and just one by which the area of freedom may be extended?"

Mr. Walker's answer was in this wise: "And, first, I am uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of chattel slavery into territory, either now owned, or which may be hereafter acquired, by the The Union, we were pleased to see, endorsed

them as sound, consistent Democrats For the National Era.

#### RESOLVES. BY MISS PHŒBE CAREY.

have said I would not meet him; have I said the words in vain?
Sunset burns along the hill-tops, and I'm waiting

here again.
But my promise is not broken, though I stand where once we met;
When I hear his coming footsteps, I can fly him even yet. home stood he

slowly o'er the plain, But I must not, dare not, meet him in the shad ows here again; For I could not turn away and leave that pleading

In the dim and distant ether the first star is shin. ing through,
And another, and another! trembles softly in the blue: Should I linger but one moment in the shadows where I stand, shall see the vine-leaves parted, with a quick

But I will not wait his coming! he will surely Come once more;
Though I said I would not meet him. I have told him so before; And he knows the stars of evening see me stand-

ing here again—
O, he surely will not leave me now to watch and wait in vain! 'Tis the hour, the time, of meeting! in one moment 'twill be past;

And last night he stood beside me; was that blessed time the last? I could better bear my sorrow, could I live that

parting o'er;
O, I wish I had not told him that I would not Could that have been the night-wind moved the branches thus apart?

Did I hear a coming footstep, or the beating of my No! I hear him, I can see him, and my weak re-

## solves are vain; I will fly, but to his bosom, and to leave it not AN UNFORTUNATE QUOTATION.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, in the debate on Hale's motion for leave to bring in a bill to suppress riots in the District of Columbia, spoke of the rapidity of the growth of abolition sentiment at the North. "I say to gentlemen," he exclaim ed, "that the crisis is approaching-not by any action of the South-but it is forced upon us; and if the horrors of a civil war do come, which God

"4 Thou canst not say I did it: never shake Thy gory locks at me." A most unfortunate quotation, truly. It was Macbeth who uttered this exclamation, on seeing his seat at the feast occupied by the ghost of Banque, whom he had caused to be murdered—and it was conscious guilt that extorted this protest of inno

"DOE-FACES."-Some of the papers (whose con ductors were probably of tender years when John Randolph of Roanoke applied that term of reproach and opprobrium to some Northern members of Congress, for being intimidated at Southern threats) occasionally attempt a smart thing about "dough-faces," by which they show a lack about "dough-faces," by which they show a lack of wit, and an exuberance of ignorance. It was not the "dough" from which bread is made, to which the witty and severe man of Roanoke assimilated the members he reproached, but he accused them of cowardice, and his simile was founded on the known timid character of the quadruped species he referred to, who, he said, saw their own figures reflected in the stream where they went to quench their thirst, and were "frightened at their own dec-faces."—Providence Herald.

Either will do. Your thorough Servile is both a doe-face and a dough faces—he is frightened at a doe-face and a dough-face—he is frightened at his own shadow, and capable of being kneaded

and worked into any kind of a four-footed beas or creeping thing that Slavery may desire. ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT.—The following table of the number of Electoral Votes to which each State will be entitled at the ensuing election, will

New Hampshire - 6 Vermont - - 6

Massachusetts	- 12	Louisiana	1	
Rhode Island -	- 4	Kentucky		
Connecticut -	- 6	Tennessee		
New York	- 36	Indiana -		
New Jersey -	- 7	Illinois -		
Pennsylvania -	- 26	Missouri	-	
Delaware -	- 3	Arkansas	( a !!	
Maryland -	- 8	Michigan	Lie.	
Virginia -	- 17	Florida -		
North Carolina	- 11	Texas -		
South Carolina	- 9	Iowa -	-	
Georgia	- 10	Wisconsin	-	
Free States		No or all control	300	1
Slave States	N. C.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		- 1
DIBTE DIALES	1 2 100		AL.	
TAKE VEHICLE THE THE PARTY	St. King of a little of	THE WOOD SHOWING		

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## THE RIGHT.

"Give me a spot whereon to rest my lever,
And I will raise the world." Thus spake the sage
Of Syracuse; and thus in every age
Have spoken those whose longing has been ever,
To raise the moral world. Through the long past,
The gloomy cloud of error hid from view
This undiscovered spot, and they were few,
Who, searching by the light of truth, could cast
Full on the shadowy veil its kindling ray,
And pierce half-way its darkness; but, thank
God,
Those few were multiplied, and, day by day.

God, Those few were multiplied, and, day by day, That light increased, till mid the glowing flood, That like the noontide sun streamed clear and bright,
The fulcrum stood revealed—and lo! THE RIGHT

The nucrum stood revealed—and 10! THE RIGHT
Then with the tireless energy of love,
Flinging their levers on its summit broad,
And, straining every nerve, they toiled and strove
Till one by one they fell asleep in God.
Time has rolled on; their future is our past;
And now, O ye true-hearted ones, as ye
Look down through hoary centuries, and see
With horror, yet with thankfulness, the vast
And foul abyes from which that martyr band
Has lifted un the world—O turn again Has lifted up the world—O turn again
With double vigor to your task, and stand
Firm in belief ye labor not in vain;
And that mankind in coming years shall tell,
That, faithful unto death, ye plied your levers well.
C. S. A.

Providence, Rhode Island.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

BOTANY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTH OF VIRGINIA. B Lewis C. Beck, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Rutgers College, New Jorsey. New York-Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennvlvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The second edition of a work which, it is said, has been received with great favor by botanists throughout the Union. It is intended as a class book for learners, and a manual for advanced botanists. The arrangement is according to the Natural System, but, to secure all the advantages of the Linnsean System, a synopsis of the genera in accordance with it is prefixed.

The second edition brings the work up to th present advanced state of the science.

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL. By George W. Clark. New York: Published by the Author, and sold by William Harned, New York, and Bela Marsh, Boston. Mr. Clark has just published the Seventh edi tion of his favorite Minstrel, revised, improved, and enlarged - upwards of thirty pages having

VOICES FROM PRISON; A Selection of Poetry written in the cell, by various Prisoners. With Biographical and Critical Notices. Charles Spear, Editor. Boston: Published

The first edition was soon exhausted. This is the second, and nearly two hundred pages have been added to it. The great object of the benevclent author, in this publication and similar ones, is the improvement of the criminal. To this he has dedicated himself with a devotion worthy of all praise.

The poems are selected from the productions of distinguished men, who have had the misfortune to spend a portion of their lives in the gloom of prisons; so that, independent of their intrinsic merit, they are rendered peculiarly interesting by

tures by Charles Gayarre. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by W. M. Morrison, Washington.

A superficial, poorly written book, more remarkable for eleven pages of unexampled preface than anything else. Mr. Charles Gayarre clearly attaches vast importance to his volume, owing, we suppose, to his having exercised the functions of a Secretary of State for Louisiana. He goes into minute details to show the Public when, how, and why he came to write these wonderful Lectures. Disease prevented him from taking his seat in the United States Senate, to which he had been chosen, and drove him to France. Here, to divert came a historian. Last year, he was invited to deliver a Lecture before the People's Lyceum. Burdened as he was with his duties as Secretary of State, he lectured-and the People were so delighted, they insisted on its publication. It was published in De Bow's Commercial Review, and aroused such a hurricane of praise as absolutely amazed the author. In this amazed condition he was, when the Yellow Fever took New Orleans by storm. What to do? was the question. If he walked out, he "suffered intolerable annoyance from the stinging darts of Apollo, through the ineffectual texture of my (his) straw hat;" and if he sought tranquillity under the protection of the household gods of celibacy," "indiscreet visiters" would shock his nerves with tales of the dead and dying. He summoned his servant George to his august presence;" and, as we learn from a whole page devoted to the subject, had a very elegant ête-a-tête with him, which was closed by an order to "vanish." Then comes what is intended as a most humorous description of how he felt and behaved: "I thrust," says he, "my hands into the pockets of my morning gown, and lounged through every room in my house." He looked also at the pictures-but nothing would do. "I was placed in this awkward dilemma, either to eject my brains from my skull, or to stupefy them." And so he proceeds, page after page, until you almost regret he had not tried the first horn of the dilemma instead of the last. Of the qualifications of such a man to write the Romance of History, not another word need be said.

THE MYSTERY OF GODLINESS. By Samuel L. Southard, A. M., Rector of Calvary Church, New York. New York. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by W. M. Morrison, Wash Mr. Southard has furnished the Christian pub

lic in this volume with seven eloquent discourses on the Incarnation of Christ, and the wisdom of God in the work of Redemption. Sometimes there is too much of amplification and ornament for our taste, and we do not like the occasiona bitterness of denunciation and apparent want of charity indulged in; but, on the whole, these discourses, so far as we have examined them, deal with lofty themes in a style at once fervid, vigor-

WILLIAM, THE COTTAGER. By the Author of Ellen Her Taylor, Washington.

One of the best little stories we have read for s

long time—charmingly told, breathing a heavenly spirit, and inculcating lessons of humility, spirituality, and love.

WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS AND OF SCOTLAND with a Giossary of Scotch Words. New York: Robert T. Sherman. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The publisher will accept our thanks for three numbers of these most delightful tales. The conditions of publication are the following: The whole work will be issued in seventy numbers, ten constituting a volume—the numbers issued a 12½ cents each, every ten days, till completed containing 64 pages of letter press. A beau tiful steel engraving and a splendid engraved title-page are furnished for each volume, beside a copious index. The work contains more than five hundred original tales—humorous, pathetic, tra-ditional, historical, and descriptive. Of its first edition, it is stated, 70,000 copies were sold in

in a style which the eye dwells upon with comfort and pleasure. We have read several of the tales, and found them not only bearing the stamp of genius, but breathing a pure morality.

CRALMERS'S POSTHUMOUS WORKS. Scripture Readings.
Vol. Hi. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by

Franck Taylor, Washington.

The third (and closing) volume of this work comprises Daily Scripture Readings in the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Isaiah, and Jeremiah. Nearly one-half the volume, as might be expected, is devoted to the Psalms. Solomon's Song, the Doctor spiritualizes throughout, but we do not think this his happiest performance.

ber. It is an invaluable addition to the library of the serious reader.

The Britannia brings later news from Europe. The most important concerns France and Ireland. Ledru Rollin and Lamartine, it is said, were about to resign. Rumors were affeat that the latter had been concerned in some way in the tumultuous rising of Soubrier.

THE CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.—The Presse states that the commission on the Constitution has decided on the following important points. The political constitution of France shall be a Democratic Republican one, and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the constitution is to be preceded by a declaration, admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment, and assistance.

The people of Ireland are beginning to unit The old associations are dissolved, and the Orangemen and Repealers have united in the new national association of the Irish League, for the purpose of a common effort in the cause of constitutional reform.

#### LATER FROM MEXICO.

General Herrera is elected President of Mexico The exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace has been completed. The Yucatan expedition has been stopped. The Yucatanos are gain ing ground against the Indians. Five thousand Indians, in the vicinity of Campeachy, have offered their services to the Government.

THE INDUSTRIAL AGENT, of New York, is inrmed that "Margaret Smith's Diary," now in ourse of republication in its columns, should be redited to the Era. We think too highly of the Diary to have it borrowed without acknowledg-

THE PRISONERS .- Every effort will be made to convict the unfortunate prisoners of the Pearl The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The various charges against Messrs. Sayres, Drayton, and English, the white men found on board the schooner Pearl, and supposed to be concerned in the late wholesale exportation of slaves, will soon be put in the shape of some one hundred of the distinct indistrects. The grand into and fifty distinct indictments. The grand jury have yesterday and to-day been engaged in exam-ining the witnesses, but will not find a present-ment probably before Saturday next."

#### THE CONVENTION OF THE RADICAL DEMOC RACY-MARTIN VAN BUREN NOMINATED.

The New York Herald contains a full report the proceedings of the great Convention of the radical Democracy of New York, held at Utica on the 22dand 23d of this month. It was a Convention of national importance, as not only were delegates present from Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and letters read from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, but it cannot be doubted that proceedings will be taken in at least every free State to ratify the nomination

Every district in the State was repres The Methodist church in which the meeting was held was crowded to suffocation.

"The Convention, in point of numerical force, mental energy, and personal dignity, will compare favorably with any deliberative body that ever assembled in America. The unanimity of feeling exhibited in this Convention is almost unparalleled; the enthusiasm of the delegates, and of the people who assembled to witness the deliberations of this body, is certainly great and certainly

"The early part of the day was occupied by the Convention in receiving the credentials of the delegates, and in appointing the usual committees. In the afternoon, the Hon. Samuel Young was elected President. This gentleman, on assuming the chair, delivered a short address.

"At a late hour the Convention was addressed."

"At a late hour, the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Smith, King. Grover, Van Buren, Butler, and Field. Their speeches were very piquant, and the enthusiasm of the audience went beyond all bounds. Mr. Butler read the long expected letter from Martin Van Buren. It is real-

After reiterating his determination to maintain his retirement from public life, he proceeds, in compliance with the request of the delegates who addressed him, to give his opinions and counsel, frankly and fully. He discusses first the action of the Baltimore Convention towards the New York delegates, with great force, and fully concurs with them in their position, that the decisions of that Convention are in no respect binding upon them or the Democratic party of New York. Then follows the most interesting and important portion of the letter, and this we give in full.

upon them or the Democratic party of New York. Then follows the most interesting and important portion of the letter, and this we give in full.

"You desire also my views in regard to the prohibition by Congress of slavery in territories where it does not now exist, and they shall be given in a few words, and in a manner which will not, I hope, increase, if it does not diminish, the existing excitement in the public mind.

"The illustrious founders of our Government were not insensible to the apparent inconsistency between the perpetuation of slavery in the United States and the principles of the Revolution, as delineated in the Declaration of Independence; and they were too ingenuous in their dispositions to attempt to conceal the impressions by which they were embarrassed. But they knew also that its speedy abolition in several of the States was impossible, and its existence, in all, without fault on the part of the present generation. They were also too upright, and the fraternal feelings which had carried them through the struggle for independence were too strong to permit them to deal with such a matter upon any other principles than those of Ilberailty and justice. The policy they adopted was to guaranty to the States in which it did not in fact exist.

"On all sides, the most expeditious means to carry out this policy were adopted with alsority and good feeling. Their first step was to interdict the introduction of slavery into the Northwestern Territory, now covered by the States of Ohio, indiana Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This may justice the subject was first brought forward in Congress by Mr. Jefferson. Virginia made the cession of territory upon which the ordinance was intended to operate, and the representatives from all the slaveholding States gave it a unanimous support. Doubts have arisen in the minds of some, whether the Ordinance was intended to operate, and the representatives from all the slaveholding States, and they did more.

"The toward and the policy which had been wisely adopte

tion in regard to it, would be such that the could not be given within the necessary limits of a communication like the present.

"It must therefore suffice to say, that from 1787 (the date of the ordinance for the prevention of slavery in the Northwestern Territory) down to and including 1883, at least eleven acts of Congress have been passed, organizing Territories which have since become States, in all of which the constitutional power of Congress to interdict the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States is either directly exercised, or offselly asserted by enactments which, as matters of authority, are tantamount to its exercise; and that at the only period when the peace of the slaveholding States was supposed to be sariously endangered by abolition agitation, there was a spontaneous uprising of the People of the North, of both parties, by which agitation was paralyzed, and the South reassured of our fidelity to the compromises of the Constitution.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

it is now a source of consolation to me, that I pursued the course I adopted.

"The doctrine which the late Baltimore Convention has presented for the sanction of the nation is, in substance, that the law I have referred to were so many violations of the Convention of the save power on Constitution—that this instrument confers no power on Constitution—that this instrume

it is now a source of consolation to me, that I pursued the course I adopted.

"The doctrine which the late Baltimore Convention has presented for the sanction of the nation is, in substance, that the laws I have referred to were so many violations of the Constitution—that this instrument confers no power on Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories, as has often been done with the assent of all. This doctrine is set forth in the published opinion of the highly respectable nomines of that Convention, who it is well known received that distinction because he avowed that opinion, and who, it is equally certain, would not have received it if he had not done so. It is proposed to give this doctrine the most solemn sanction known to our political system, by the election of its declared advocate and supporter to the Fresidency. If it receives the proposed sanction of the People of the United States, the result cannot be doubtful. The polloy in regard to the extension of slavery to the Territories of the United States into which it has not yet been introduced, which has existed since the commencement of the Government, and the consequences of which have been so salutary, must cease, and every not of Congress designed to carry it into effect be defeated by the veto of the Executive.

"The territories now owned by the United States, and every acquisition of territory that may hereafter be made by the United States, whether obtained by annexation, by cession for a valuable consideration, or by conquest, must, as long as this opinion is held, and as far as the action of the National Legislature is concerned, he subject to the inroads of slavery. And this consequence is to be submitted to on the assumption that the framers of the Constitution, with their attention directed to the subject, and with a well-understood desire to do so, have failed to clothe Congress with the necessary powers to prevent it. I cannot to so, because I cannot concur in the opinions which we are called upon to sustain.

"Entertaining these v

with it we have nothing to do. But that they accord with us in the opinion as to the existence of the power in question, and the expediency of exercising it whenever the occasion for so doing arrives, we have the best reasons to know.

"The power, the existence of which is at this late day denled, is, in my opinion, fully granted to Congress by the Constitution. Its language, the circumstances under which it was adopted, the recorded explanations which accompanied its formation, the construction it has received from our highest judicial tribunals, and the very solemn and repeated confirmations it has derived from the measures of the Government, leave not a shadow of a doubt in my mind in regard to the authority of Congress to exercise the power in question. This is not a new opinion on my part, nor the first occasion on which it has been avowed. While the candidate of my riends for the Presidency, I distinctly announced my opinion in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia although I was, for reasons which were then and are still satisfactory to my mind, very decidedly opposed to its exercise there. The question of power is certainly as clear in respect to the Territories as it is in regard to that District; and as to the Territories, my opinion was also made known in a still more solemn form, by giving the Executive approval required by the Constitution to the bill for the organization of the Territorical Government of Iowa, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into the force."

"The opinion from which we dissent was given in the fac

which prohibited the introduction of slavery into that Territory.

"The opinion from which we dissent was given in the face of and divectly contrary to the views expressed, in forms the most solemn and explicit, by all or nearly all the non-slave-holding States; and we are not at liberty to suspect the sincerity of these expressions. Honest and well-meaning men, as we know the masses of our political friends in those States to be, are incapable of triffing with so grave a subject.

"Our ancestors signalized the commencement of this glorious Government of ours by rescuing, from subjection to slavery, a Territory which is now covered by five great States, and peopled by more than four milkions of freemen, in the full enjoyment of every blessing which industry and good institutions can confer. They did this when the opinions and conduct of the world in regard to the institution of slavery were very different from what they are now.

"They did so before Great Britain had even commenced those gigantic efforts for the suppression of slavery, by which he has so greatly distinguished herself. After seventy-four years' enjoyment of the sacred and invaluable right of self-government, obtained for us by the valor and discretion of our ancestors, we, their descendants, are called upon to doom, or, if that is too strong a word, to expose to the inroad of slavery, a Territory capable of sustaining an equal number of new States to be added to our Confederacy—a Territory in a great part of which slavery has never existed in fact, and from the residue of which it has been expressly abolished by the existing Government. We are called upon to do this at a period when the minds of nearly all mankind have been penetrated by a conviction of the evils of slavery, an are remarked by a conviction of the evils of slavery, and are uniting in efforts for its suppression—at a moment, too, when the spirit of freedom and reform is everywhere far more prevalent than it has ever been, and when our Republic stands proudly forth as the great exe

excite the hopes of the advocates of arbitrary power throughout the world.

"Holding these opinions, you have duties to perform as important as they are delicate. In the first place, you should adhere inflexibly to your opinions, as long as you believe them to be right, and no longer. This you will do. In the mext place, you should present your views in regard to them, calmly and distinctly, but firmly, to your political brethren of the slaveholding States, with a full \*statement of the reasons on which they are founded, that those reasons may be controverted, if they are not sound. This you have done.

"In other important respects your positions are unassalla-"In other important respects your positions are unassailable. The movement to advance the principle you desire to promote was commenced in the right place, though perhaps not at the most desirable moment, and was not accompanied by partisan measures, or founded on political designs of any description, as far as I know or have reason to believe. If I understand your course, your designates went to the Convention prepared to accept the nomination of any sound Democrat who had not actually submitted to a test which implicated the well-known and repeatedly-expressed opinions of your State, without interrogating him in regard to his opinion on this particular question. In taking this ground, you pursued the only course by which the Democratic party of the Union, as hitherto organized, can be perpetuated; and the just and fair-minded men of the party everywhere will, when the present excitement has passed away, approve your conduct. One thing more, and your whole action will, in the end, attract the attention and enlist the good feeling of all just and generous minds. Let your farther proceedings in this whole matter be distinguished by moderation and forbearance.

"Injustice must be resisted—indignities repelled, and all this can be done with decency and without impeachment of the motives of whole communities on account of the conduct of individuals. The situation of your political brethren in the slaveholding States is not as favorable to calm discussion and dispassionate consideration as yours, and more will, therefore, in this respect, be expected at your hands. If your differences must continue, do you at least sustain your views without vituperation or unnecessary excitement of any description. Exemplify your firmness and your confidence in the justness of your cause by the best of all tests—the dignity and moderation with which you upold it. When the election is over, and Reason resumes her empire, the ground which has been taken by your Southern brethren will be reviewed with calmness, and, if found to be unt

The third despatch was from Lafayette, Indiana, which says: "Our eyes are on you. Indiana will throw a large vote in favor of free territory. Whigs and Democrats have spoken in loud terms at the Tippecanoe mass meeting."

At this point, the letter from Pittsburg, mentioned in the telegraphic despatch, was procured from the post office and read to the Convention.

from the post office and read to the Convention.

Exultations, acclamations, and congratulations, followed the reading of this letter; the Barnburners were electrified, and John Van Buren was heard to make a noise somewhat similar to the crowing of an English cook. Here was proof of sympathy in Pittsburg; here was a go; the document increased the confidence of the Barnburners, and they even made some cheering observations to each other in a conversational way. This was, the happy moment—the golden age—and Preston King took advantage of it; he rose and moved that the Convention now go into a nomination of President.

moved that the Convention now go into a nomination of President.

Hon. Benjamin Bailey moved to amend by adding, "and Vice President."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion was adopted by acclamation. The enthusiasm of the delegates was really unparalleled.

Mr. Jewett. I move that Martin Van Buren be nominated by acclamation. [Nine cheers.]

President. Gentlemen, the motion is to nominate.

Hon. B. Bailey. Mr. President— President. Martin Van Buren—
Mr. Bailey. Mr. President—
President. By acclamation.
Mr. Bailey. Mr. President—

have been kissed, hugged, squeezed, and caressed, in a terrible manner.

One of the sovereigns in the gallery continued to hurrah vociferously several times after quiet was restored below; the sovereign was rewarded with a tremendous cheer from the delegates.

President. Those who are opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren by acclamation, will

say no.

The momentary silence which succeeded was ollowed by another torrent of laughter more astonishing even than that which preceded it.

President. This Convention has nominated Martin Van Buren for President of the United

A Voice. I move that Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, be nominated for Vice President by ac-

Mr. Taylor. I second the motion.

The President again begged gentlemen who were in favor of the motion to acclaim; the response was very similar to that which followed the motion to nominate Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Dodge was declared to have been nominated by acclamation. A delegate from Connecticut sent up the fol-

Then followed speeches from Messrs. Washburn, Nye, Harrison, James W. Taylor of Ohio, Marcus Morton, jun., of Massachusetts, B. F.

Butler, B. B. Bailey, &c. "Mr. Butler hegged leave to say to the Convention, as the friend of Martin Van Buren, that vention, as the friend of Martin Van Buren, that he did not believe that distinguished statesman would feel at liberty to decline the nomination. [Cheers.] He would state a fact: before the death of General Jackson, he, in a letter to Mr. Butler, predicted that after Mr. Polk's term had expired, Martin Van Buren would be triumphantly reelected to the Chief Magistracy. He (Mr. B.) would publish extracts from that letter which referred to the subject immediately on his avrivelented. ferred to the subject immediately on his arrival in New York. Mr. Butler then announced to the Convention that Mr. Tilden, of New York, had some additional resolutions of an important na-ture to offer to the Convention, and he according-ly desired that gentleman to come forward."

Mr. Tilden introduced resolutions, which were

adopted, for a vigorous organization during the canvass. Some discussion sprung up on a proposition to adopt the Land Reform Principle, but it was terminated by a resolution offered by Mr. Butler, as follows:

"Resolved, That we are of opinion that the public lands of the United States should not be sold in large quantities to speculators, but should, in preference, be sold in small quantities, to actual settlers, and at a price to them not exceeding the cert and expresses of economics converging the cost and expenses of acquiring, surveying and giving title to the same."

The following are the principal resolution adopted :

adopted:

"Resolved, (as the sense of this Convention,) That it is expedient for the Democracy of New York, at this time, and by the voice of this Convention, to nominate candidates to be recommended to the support of the Democracy of this State, and of the Union, for the offices of President and Vice President; and, in pursuance of the unanimous acclamation of this Convention, it is further

"Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, he and he is hearby nominated as each excellent for

"Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, of the State of Nev York, be, and he is hereby, nominated as such candidate for the office of Fresident of the United States; and that Henry Dodge, of the State of Wisconsin, be, and he is hereby, nominated as such candidate for the office of Vice President.

"Resolved, That, in nominating for the Presidency the accomplished Democratic statesman whose name we have now presented to the nation for re-election to the Chief Magistracy, in despite of his positive injunction to the contrary we have proceeded on the principle that, in a crisis like the present, the People have a right to demand, as their standard bearer in the momentous struggle on which they have entered, the man best qualified by talent, experience, and wisdom for a distinction so conspicuous and homerable.

bearer in the momentous struggle on which they have entered, the man best qualified by talent, experience, and wisdom, for a distinction so donspicuous and honorable.

"Resolved, That while we will faithfully abide by all the compromises of the Constitution in regard to slavery within the States, and, therefore, disclaim all right to interfere in any way whatsoever with the institution as it there exists, we yet feel ourselves justified, required, and compelled, to declare, in reference to the proposed extension of Slavery to Territories of this Union now free, that we regard domestic slavery, even with the mitigating circumstances which attend it in the slaveholding States of this Republic, as a great moral, social, and political evil—a relie of barbarism, which must necessarily be swept away in the progress of Christian civilization; and which, therefore, ought not to be established, and, by our agency and consent, shall never be established in the virgin soil of these Territories. And, in this spirit, we again repeat the solemn declaration so often affirmed by the Democracy of this State, that we are uncompromisingly opnosed in the extension of slavery by any action of the Sed-

bha whole matter be causinguised by moderators also are bearings.

It has can be done with decency and withful impeachment of the motives of whole communities on account of the conduct of individuals. The situation of your political brethers in the slaveholding States in not as favorable to and more will, therefore, in this respect, be expected at your hands. If your differences must continue, do you at issat unatain your views without vituperation or unnocessary excitement of any description. Exemplify your firmness and your confidence in the justness of your cause by the best of life. When the election is ever, and Reason resumes her empire, the ground which has been taken by your Southern brethers will be reviewed with calmaces, and, if found to be untenable, you are bound to believe it will be abandoned. If know that you have done nothing unnocessarily which could serve to exasperate alienations which may then become inversible.

SECOND DAY.

UTICA, June 22, 1848.

This semi-national Convention is much more imposing in its appearance than I had believed it would be. The people seem to feel a deep interest in its proceedings. My last note gave a running account of the operations on the first day, down to the hour of adjournment. The Convention met in the Methodist church this morning at 8 o'clock. Even at that early hour the building was filled, from the dome downwards, with soverigns.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Samuel Young, at precisely 8 o'clock.

The President said three important telegraphic despatches had just been received, and they would now be read to the Convention. The first, from Pittaburg, Pennsylvanis, announced that a letter from the Democrate of that city, addressed to the Uica Convention, was now lying in the post office at Uica.

The third despatch was from Chicago, Illimote the process of the propose to the propose to the propose to the propose of the

by the lamented Silas Wright, in his letter to the Chicage Convention.

"Resolved, That in case any convention of the free States, or any of them, shall be called for the purpose of collecting and concentrating the popular will in respect of the question of the Presidency, in which, in the judgment of the delegates appointed to represent the Democracy of New York in the Convention lately held at Baltimore, it shall be proper for them to take their seats, they, the said delegates, be, and are hereby, requested, and, so far as this Convention has power to do it, they are hereby authorized to attend and take part in such Convention."

THE FREE TERRITORY CONVENTION OF OHIO

We regret exceedingly that the full report of proceedings in this great Convention has not been forwarded to us. As it is, we must depend upon notices by our correspondents, and fragmentary

ccounts in the newspapers.

Delegates to the number of one thousand we resent. The Convention met in the hall-of the present. The Convention met in the hall-of the House of Representatives, which was filled to overflowing. Men, hitherto recognised as leaders in the Whig, Democratic, and Liberty parties,

June 20th, the Convention was called to order and J. C. Vaughan, of Cincinnati, were appointed Secretaries pro tem. A committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed on organization. Another committee, constituted in a similar way, was appointed to prepare an address, with resolutions. The Committee on Organization reported the following officers:

President.—Henry Stars of Cincinnation of Massillon, Mr. Stephens moved to lay the motion on the table; which was carried, and the House hereafter meet at 11 o'clock. Adjourned.

June 21

tion reported the following officers:

President.—Henry Starr, of Cincinnati.

1st Vice President.—Dr. Friend Cook, of Atwater, Portage county.

2d do.—Professor J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland.

3d do.—Col. Robert Stewart, of Ross county.

Secretary.—F. M. Keith, of Massillon.

2d do.—Don Piatt, of Logan county.

3d do.—William G. Graham, of Franklin co.

Mr. Starr, on account of ill health, asked to be excused from serving as President, which was agreed to.

On motion of F. M. Keith, the blank made in the report of the committee by the declination

addressed the Convention. S. P. Chase, of Cincinnati, stated that a member of the Convention was in possession of a letter from the Hon. J. R. Giddings. On a call by the Convention, Hon. E. S. Hamlin came forward and read said letter. Mr. Hamlin then addressed the Convention with power and eloquence.
On motion, the Convention adjourned to mee

AFTERNOON SESSION

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hour for meeting having arrived, the President called the Convention to order. James Birney being called for, came forward and addressed the Convention, and was followed by Samuel Lewis and M. R. Hull.

Samuel Pease, of Massillon, on behalf of the Committee on an Address and Resolutions, stated that the committee could not report before the convening of the Convention on to-morrow, and asked further time, which was granted. P. Bliss, Esq., of Lorain county, being called for, came forward and addressed the Convention, and was followed by D. Piatt, Esq., of Logan county, and J. Vance, of Knox county. Hon. John Wood, for himself and on behalf of those who are associated with him in the charge of the State House, tendered to this Convention the use of the hall of the House of Representatives. the House of Representatives.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were

tendered to the gentleman making the offer, and, through him, to his associates in the care of the State House; and said invitation was accepted by the Convention.

H. L. Preston, Esq., of Columbiana county, being called for, addressed the Convention.

The evening session was occupied with speecher from persons from various parts of the State. While Mr. Hamlin was speaking, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald, "it was announced from the door that two stage loads of thirty delegates had just arrived from Cleveland. and that J. A. Briggs, the great Whig stump orator of the Reserve, was among them. This was received with three cheers. Mr. Briggs was almost dragged before the Convention, and was not

suffered to retire until he had given them the assurance that he was with them, heart and soul, and that the Convention should hear from him to-day. The evening session was one of the highest cheer."

We copy from the same correspondent all we have yet learned of the proceedings of the second have yet learned of the proceedings of the second taken the trouble to have yet learned of the proceedings of the second of the Chair was sustained, 100 to 87, and the bill was then passed over.

Mr. Briggs is now giving the Convention som

are the passengers."

The assembly of delegates numbers Whigs, (first in number,) Democrats, and Liberty men, but there is one mind only. Such speakers as Briggs, Lewis, Vance, Ells, and others, speak out the mind of each man.

The Reserve will give 20,000 majority for Free

Territory.
Mr. Harding, of Indiana, was called out after
Mr. Briggs took his seat. Mr. Harding represented the political condition of Indiana much as in Ohio. Indiana will poll a large vote for an in-

dependent candidate.

At a quarter before ten o'cleck, J. C. Vaughau, as chairman of the committee on address and resolutions, made his appearance on the stand, and was received with most hearty cheering. The address was read, the reader being repeatedly ireterrupted by loud cheering, and was adopted

AFTERNOON SESSION. The first thing being the resolutions, Mr. Vaughan took the stand and read the same. The resolutions were then adopted, without discussion

by a unanimous voice.
You will see by them that a NATIONAL CONVEN-Ton will see by them that a NATIONAL CONVEN-tion is called, to meet at Buffalo on the 9th of August. This is as it should be. That Convention, if as unanimous as this, will carry the people with it. The whole of New England will be with them; New York will be with them; Ohio will pile up a large majority for their candidate, and other States will follow in the train. H.

COLUMBUS, (O.,) THURSDAY, June 23. COLUMBUS, (O.,) THURSDAY, June 23.

The Free Territory Mass Convention, held here yesterday, adjourned last night. There were 400 delegates present, who adopted a strong address, and a resolution in favor of holding a National Convention at Buffalo on the 9th of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and to nominate electoral tickets, &c. They formed a determination to nominate no man for Governor unless he was pledged to sustain their views, and to support only Wilmot Proviso for Governor unless he was pledged to sustain their views, and to support only Wilmot Proviso men as candidates for Congress and for the Le-gislature.

# THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

JUNE 20. Senate.—Mr. Felch presented the credentials of Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, appointed by the Governor of Michigan United States Senator' in the room of Lewis Cass, resigned.

The bill from the House, providing for an exchange of public documents by Congress, was taken up and passed.

en up and passed.

House bill to extend the time for satisfying claims for military bounty lands was received, read three times, and passed.

The bill from the House to prevent the import-

ation of spurious and adulterated drugs and med-icines was taken up, read the third time, and

HOUSE.—Mr. Burt, Speaker pro tem, in the chair, who was reappointed for the present week, if the Speaker shall continue ill so long.

Mr Houston, of Delaware, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the preparation and putting into operation, for the use of the House of Representatives, of Smith's machine for taking the yeas and nays.

Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, after some debate, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

The Committee was addressed by Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, on the subject of internal improvements by the General Government.

Mr. Wick, of Indiana, followed, in a carefully internal expurses the content of the property of the presented expurses the content of the support of the presented expurses.

prepared argument, generally in support of the doctrines of the President's message on the river

doctrines of the President's message on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, next addressed the Committee, chiefly on slavery, in the course of which he expressed his intention to support Gen. Taylor's nomination.

Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, next obtained the floor, and addressed the Committee at length on the powers of the General Government, in reference to internal improvements.

to internal improvements.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, expressing a desire to address the Committee, on his motion the Committee. mittee rose.

Mr. Collamer moved a reconsideration of the resolution by which the House yesterday fixed the daily hour of meeting at 10, instead of 11 A. M.

to promote the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, were taken up, but passed over informally.

Senate—Mr. Niles, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill—which he accompanied with a speech of considerable length in favor of cheap postage, showing the advantages of the system to the revenues of the Department—to alter and newspapers, pamphlets, books, &c., not exceeding one ounce in weight, to one cent, without regard to distances, and the like sum for each additional ounce; and half a cent on newspapers, when the distances in not over fifty miles from the place of publication; reducing, also, the postage on letters of not more than half an ounce, in the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, were taken up, but passed over informally.

The report of the Post Office Committee, recommending a concurrence in the House amend. The House amend for the bill providing for the transportation of the mails between the United States and forcing occurrities, was taken up and agreed to. So the bill has finally passed both Houses.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate then took up the Oregon bill was before under consideration, was an amendment of the publishers, to one cent, without regard to distances, and the like sum for each additional counce; and half a cent on newspapers, when the distance in not over fifty miles from the place of publication; reducing, also, the post of the post of the section shall not be construed to extend to the Territory the ordinate of the section shall not be construed to extend to the Territory the ordinate of the section shall not be construed to extend to the Territory the ordinate of the section shall not be construed to extend to the States and forcing newspapers, when the distance in not over fifty miles are the section shall not be construed to extend to the Territory the ordinate of the section shall not be construed to extend to the Europe in the Sounds of the

the Indian appropriation bill was ordered to be engrossed was reconsidered, and one or two unim-portant amendments proposed by him were adopt-ed, when the bill was read the third time and

assed.
On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate then with closed doors, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business—understood to be the trea-ty with Prussia—and, after some time spent therein, the doors were again opened.

Several private bills were disposed of, when, on motion, the bill to divide the State of Arkansas into two judicial districts was taken up, and a de-

bate of some length ensued thereon.

The bill was finally read the third time and

passed.

The bill from the House making appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners was Also, the bill for the relief of the society for the

reform of juvenile delinquents in New York.

Also, a bill concerning testimony.

Also, the bill to change the time of holding the terms of the circuit court of the United States in the State of Maine. Adjourned.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the report by Mr. Strohm, on the 31st May, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, in relation to the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, and a minority property. of the Treasury on the state of the finances, and a minority report by Mr. Bedinger was presented, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Goggin, the House proceeded to the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Root, on Wednesday last, to reconsider the vote by which the House on that day ordered to be engrossed the bill to establish certain post routes, with a view to amend, by inserting a provise in that part of the bill which relates to Texas, to the effect that the establishment of the post routes therein named (some of which are on the Rio Grande) shall not be construed into an expression of opinion by Congress as to the line of boundary between Texas and Mexico.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 88 to 88, the Speaker making the vote a tie by voting in the negative, it standing previously 88 to 87.

Mr. Goggin then moved to lay the bill on the table, but this motion was also lost, by yeas 91 and nays 104.

was then passed over.
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in Con have been read by some fifty thousand people one week sooner than it will now reach them.

On motion of Mr. vincen, the resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and Mr. Hilliard addressed the Committee on the merits Mr. Briggs is now giving the Convention some of the Reserve Thunder. "We come here to fraternize," says he, "to join the Free Territor crusade with hearts and hands joined. Our car is freighted with truth and right, and the People are the passengers."

The bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1849, was read the third time and passed, with sundry amendments proposed by Mr. Vinton, and unani-mously adopted, among which the following is the

only one of importance:

Sec. —. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, under the direc-tion of the President, to cause the nett receipts of postages collected on the several lines of steamers from New York to Liverpool, from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to some point in the Territory of Oregon, and stipulated for in the contracts made with the Secretary of the Navy, to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for the annual compensation for the service to be rendered under said contracts, or otherwise apply the said postages in payment

June 22. SENATE .- A resolution assembling the Senat at 11 o'clock, hereafter, was passed.

A resolution from the House, terminating the present session on the 17th July, was taken up.
Mr. Badger moved an amendment convening
the next session on the second Monday in November; and Mr. Atchison moved to substitute
the third Monday of October.

the table. [Senators from various parts of the chamber cried, "Lay it on the table."]

Mr. Foote suggested that a certain class of Senators opposed an early adjournment for fear of going before the people, because they had no principles to advocate, and dreaded an open issue with

heir opponents.

Mr. Mangum rebutted the imputation.

Mr. Foote rejoined in a review of what he supposed the true position of the two great political parties of this country.

Mr. Mangum, in reply, characterized the Whig party, like its present leader, always ready to meet

Mr. Miller went into an argument to connect Gen. Cass with favoring the Wilmot Proviso. After some further remarks by Messrs. Foote and Mangum, the resolution was laid aside, and the Senate adjourned.

House.-During the morning hour, Mr. Bedin ger spoke in defence of the minority of the Committee on Expenditures, of which he is a member.

The bill from the Senate altering the 12th section of the law of 1813, so that a man's intention to become a citizen shall not be vitiated in conseto become a citizen shall not be vitiated in consequence of being temporarily absent during the five years, was passed by a unanimous vote—yeas 165.

The bill directing the Postmaster General to renew the arrangement for carrying the Southern mail was taken up, but it was not disposed of.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr.

The bill from the House to prevent the importation of spurious and adulterated drugs and medicines was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

The bill to promote the dispatch of business in the Supreme Court of the United States was taken up, considered, and then postponed until tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Bell replied to the arguments of Mr. Hunter, on the claim of the North Carolina Cherokees. The debate was further continued by Messrs. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Atherton, Hunter, Bell, and others, when the question on paying the allowance to the North Carolina Cherokees was again decided in the affirmative, 24 to 19. One or two other amendments were adopted, and then the bill was read the third time, but its passage was postponed until to-morrow.

House.—Mr. Burt, Speaker pro tem, in the chair, who was reappointed for the present week, if the Speaker shall continue ill so long.

Mr. Houston, of Delaware, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing Root in the chair,) and took up the civil and di-

Mr. Duer replied to remarks made by Mr. Sawyer with reference to him, and in the course of
his observations he said that the advocates of the
Wilmot Proviso could with consistency vote for
Gen. Taylor in preference to Cass; for the latter
is pledged to veto any bill prohibiting slavery in
the Territories, while the former will be governed by the will of the People.

Mr. Chrisfield, of Maryland, addressed the Committee to show that the States which composed the
Union at its commencement had power to establish the relations which should exist between all
its members—a right which necessarily includes
the power to continue slavery without interference by the National Government; that all States
which come into the Union enjoy rights common
with all; that all Territories which the General
Government now has may ultimately become
States—and while they are Territories, Government can only exercise guardianship, and can ment can only exercise guardianship, and can pass no laws which will cut them off from any power which they have a right to enjoy when they become States. From these premises he argued that Congress had no right to assert the principle

Senate.—Mr. Benton presented the credentials of Henry Dodge, elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, and he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Hale said that, as a disposition was mani-

Mr. Hale said that, as a disposition was manifested to settle great political questions before the Presidential election, he had a resolution to offer, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill to abolish slavery therein. The resolution was read, and lies on the table.

The Post Office appropriation bill, and the bill to promote the despatch of business in the Supreme Court, were taken up, but passed over informally.

The report of the Post Office Committee, recommittee, in the House amond.

Maryland, Badger, Foote, Davis of Mississippl, Berrien, and Bright, participated.

Mr. Foote finally obtained leave to withdraw his amendment, with a view to have a direct vote taken on the motion by Mr. Berrien, made also when the bill was before under consideration, to strike out altogether the 12th section, thus omitting from the bill everything in regard to slavery.

Mr. Dix expressing a desire to address the Senate on this motion, the bill was, on motion, informally passed over until Monday; but before so passing it over, Mr. Jefferson Davis offered an amendment, to the effect that slavery shall not be prohibited in the Territory; and Mr. Badger another, (unimportant,) amendatory of the twelfth section.

House.-Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to close debate in Committee on the was adopted, to close debate in Committee on the general appropriation bill on the 3d of July next.

Mr. Washington Hunt, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report on the memorial of the Chicago Convention, upon the subject of the improvement of rivers and harbors by the General Government, accompanied by the following resolutions.

Government, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate funds to open and improve harbors and remove obstructions in navigable rivers in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or the commerce among the States.

Resolved, That the interests of our national commerce, the common defence and general welfare of the United States, require a judicious exercise of the foregoing power.

fare of the United States, require a judicious exercise of the foregoing power.

Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the President to his veto message of December 15, 1847, for his refusal to approve and sign the bill, passed March 3, 1847, making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, we deem insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Resolved, That it would be inexpedient and contrary to the principles of the Constitution to

Resolved. That it would be inexpedient and contrary to the principles of the Constitution to give the general consent of Congrees, in advance of legislation by the States, to the imposition of tonnage duties by the several States, as a medium of improving the ports and harbors at which such duties may be levied.

Resolved. That the report of the Committee on Commerce on the memorial of the Chicago Con-Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Commerce, on the memorial of the Chicago Convention respecting harbor and river improvements, the President's message of December 15, 1847, on the same subject, and the bill referred to said committee in relation to tonnage duties, with the minority report on the same subject, be printed; and that the Committee on Printing be directed to invarie into the averaginate of

directed to inquire into the expediency of print arrected to inquire into the expediency of printing — extra copies.

Mr. Sims expressing an intention to debate the resolutions, they lie over under the rule.

Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report, which was ordered to be printed, on the several petitions for a reduction of the price of the public lands.

the price of the public lands.

Also, reported a bill supplemental to the act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands and grant pre-emption rights. Read twice and com-

The resolution from the Senate, to authorize and require a renewal of the contract for carrying the Southern mail, was again taken up, and Mr. Goggin addressed the House at length in fa-vor thereof. Adjourned.

June 24. SENATE.-The Vice President laid before the Senate communications from the Treasury De-partment in relation to the claims made by Father Mediore to church lands in St. Augustine, Flori-

da, and also in relation to the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Pensions, made adverse reports on the petitions of Levi Wells and of Mary Frances Foote. Mr. Downs made an adverse report on the memorial of the Onondaga and Cayuga Indians.

The resolution of Mr. Hale, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill abolishing slavery in said District, came up in its order.

in a bill abolishing slavery in said District, came up in its order.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, without debate, and decided in the negative—yeas 6, nays 36—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Hale, Miller, and Upham—6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Dodge, Downs, Felch, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Marvland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of George ryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Spru-

and Yulee—36.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and disposed of some seven or eight bills.

The Senate then adjourned. House.-In the House, some time was spent in personal explanations on the part of Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia; and the remainder of the session was occupied with debate upon Mr. Bowlin's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the Senate bill entitled "An act for the relief of the administrator on the settet of Loseph Nourse deceased." which we size

estate of Joseph Nourse, deceased;" which motion was finally rejected—yeas 83, nsys 73. The House then adjourned till Monday. June 26. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate proceeded to ascertain, in the usual manner, the respective terms of the Senators from Wisconsin. Mr. Walker drew number one, and his term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1849. Mr. Dodge drew number two, and his term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1851.

Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution to authorize the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, on the plan of Asa Whitney.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, and the amendments proposed at the close of Friday's session were read.

Mr. Dix addressed the Senate at length, on the twelfth section of the bill, and on the Ordinance of 1787, taking the same views in reference to the questions involved as are contained in the letter of Mr. Van Buren to the Utica Convention. He examined all the precedents bearing on the subject the forestion of the Garmanout and examined all the precedents bearing on the sub-ject, since the formation of the Government, and was listened to with great attention by a full Sen-

ate, a number of the members of the other House, and by a large auditory.

He concluded with a reiteration of the views expressed by him at the last session on the Three Million bill, as the just laws for the settlement of this vexatious question: 1st, That all interference with slavery in the States is unwarranted. 2d. with slavery in the States is unwarranted. 2d.
That if territory be acquired, it ought, in regard
to slavery, to remain as found, so long as the Territory remains under the jurisdiction of the
United States. 3d. That all restrictions by the
General Government should cease, when the
State comes into the Union. He felt himself
warranted, he said, in declaring that New York,
while she will converse all interference with slavery. warranted, he said, in decivring that New York, while she will oppose all interference with slavery where it exists, and will adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, will also oppose all extension of slavery into free territory.

Mr. Calhoun expressed an intention to address the Senate on the amendment proposed by Mr. Jefferson Davis. The object which the South decirate the territory would be better as desired to attain, he thought, would be better ac-complished by this amendment than by the indi-rect mode of striking out the 12th section. [Mr. Davie's amendment, it will be recollected, pro-vides, substantially, and in express terms, that no

persons shall be prohibited from taking slaves to Oregon.] At Mr. Calhoun's request, the bill was laid over informally.

Executive session. Adjourned.

House.—On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Featherston, of Mississippi, addressed the ment can only exercise guardianship, and can pass no laws which will cut them off from any power which they have a right to enjoy when they become States. From these premises he argued that Congress had no right to assert the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

The Committee rose at 3½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Featherston, of Mississippi, addressed the Committee, chiefly against the powers of the General Government, or or of the Territorial Legislature, to prohibit slavery in the Territoriae.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, followed, in a general defence of the doctrines of the Whig party, in support of the nomination of Gen. Taylor, in vindication of the soundness of Gen. Taylor's political principles, and in opposition to these of

political principles, and in opposition to th

Gen. Cass.
Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Stewart. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the Committee, in a general review of the points of difference between the two great politi-

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

MR. NILES AND SLAVERY.

The Hon.-J. M. Niles, who, unfortunately, soon to be succeeded in the Senate by Truman Smith, a man devoid, if we do not misapprehend him, of any generous sentiment where Human Rights are concerned, in a letter published in the New York *Evening Post*, fully fraternizes with the radical Democrats of the "Empire" State. We copy the closing part of his letter, commending it to the attention specially of Democratic

and sustained by the authority of Congress in Territories in which it did not exist when organ-Territories in which it did not exist when organized; nor has Congress permitted it to introduce itself into free territory; on the contrary, it has excluded it, by applying to all such Territories the free principles of the Ordinance of 1787. Congress has done more: it has excluded it from a part of one of the Territories where it did exist, when it was ceded to the United States. With the exception of the act for the annexation of Texas, all the legislation of Congress, hitherto, has been restrictive upon Slavery, and even that act excluded it from a part of the territory of Texas.

up, that slavery may exist in all the Territories of the United States, by the authority of the Consti-tution; and that it is not in the power of Contution; and that it is not in the power of Congress or the people of the Territory to exclude it. This makes it the supreme law of the land; and when any free territory is acquired, the law of slavery is immediately extended over it. Such is the light in which these new pretensions of the Slave Power exhibit the free institutions of this

"This is the position of one portion of the "This is the position of one portion of the South. Another party there, in which there is more general concurrence than at the North, do not go so far; they only deny that Congress has and power to prohibit slavery in a Territory, and that 'it must be left to introduce itself, if it can, either by the will of a majority of the people, or against it.' And is it not a well-known fact that slavery was originally introduced into r ost of the American Colonies without any law to sanction it?

"To one of these principles the people of the North are called on to assent, and thus to make themselves responsible for the extension of slavery. And it is now assumed, that one of these principles is a part of the platform of the great Democratic party of the Union; and it is clear that no candidate would have been nominated by the late Convention who did not subscribe to it. Faith in slavary is a part of the great of Democratic party Faith in slavery is a part of the creed of Democ racy! What may we expect next? There is nothing left, unless it be that slavery was to be carried into the free States.

"A portion of the Democracy of New York have Their position is a responsible one—they are to act not only for New York, but for all the free States and the Union itself. Have they firmness enough, and self-sacrificing patriotism sufficient, to meet such a crisis? If they have, they will triumph in the end, for Free Principles and the Spirit of Liberty only want an open field and a fair fight to insure them a victory. But if they yield, after having made a stand, there will be no check to the advance of the Slave Power for a

check to the advance of the Slave Power for a long period, if ever; and should resistance ever come, it might prove dangerous to the Union.

"From present indications, the Whigs of the North are about to compromise their professed principles on this subject; they seem prepared to make any sacrifices for the acquisition of power; what is to be the effect of this course upon the integrity and union of that party remains to be seen.

"The Democratic party can only be sustained upon principles of humanity, justice, and liberty, which are in harmony with the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. And any attempt to build it upon any other platform must inevitably lead to its overthrow or dismemberment, followed by its reorganization on a more just and solid

## THE POST OFFICE BILL.

The following are the principal features of the Post Office Rill which lately passed the House: The first section provides that, after the first of through the mail, by the editors and publishers thereof, to all subscribers or other persons within the county, or within thirty miles of the city, and Nicholson letters. town, or other place in which the newspaper is or may be printed, free of any charge for postage JOHN P. HALE AND THE DISSENTING WHIGH

"Sec. 2. All newspapers of the size aforesaid, sent from the office of publication, and which shall be conveyed in the mail any distance beyond the county, or beyond thirty miles from the place at which the same may be printed, and not over one hundred miles, shall be subject to and charged with a postage of one-half cept, and of one one nundred miles, shall be subject to and charged with a postage of one-half cent, and of one cent for any greater distance, provided that the postage of a single newspaper of the size aforesaid from one place to another in the same State shall not exceed one-half cent.

"Sec. 3. Upon all newspapers of a greater size than 1,900 square inches, sent from the office of publication, there shall be charged and collected the same rates of postage as prescribed by this

the same rates of postage as prescribed by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets; and upon all newspapers of a less size or superficial extent than 500 square inches, sent from the office aforesaid, there shall be charged and collected a uniform water of one fourth of a cent for ected a uniform rate of one-fourth of a cent for they may be published.
"Sec. 4. All printed or lithographed circulars

sec. 4. All printed or lithographed circulars and handbills, or advertisements, not larger than foolscap, unsealed, one cent a sheet.

"Sec. 5. Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, two cents for each copy of no greater weight than one ounce; and one cent additional shall be chargesuch pamphlet, magazine, matter, or thing, which may be trarsmitted through the mail, whatever be the distance the same may be sent; and any fractional excess of not less than one-half of sn ounce in weight of any such matter or thing, whatever be the distance the same may be sent; and any fractional excess of not less than one-half of sn ounce in weight of any such matter or thing a beginning that the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing a beginning that the same may be sent that the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing a beginning that the same may be sent in the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing a beginning to the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing the same may be sent; and any such matter or thing the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and any such particles or the same may be sent; and sam or or more ounces, shall be charged for as if said excess amounted to a full half ounce. "Sec. 6. Papers sent by others than publishers, two cents, prepaid," &c.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Niles, from the Committe on the Post Office, reported a bill greatly in advance of the foregoing. The synopsis will give some idea of it:

greatly in advance of the foregoing. The synopsis will give some idea of it:

"Be in enacted, &c., That from and after the 1st day of July, 1849, the postage on letters shall be as follows: Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed any distance, shall be charged with three cents postage, and a like sum for every additional half ounce, or fractional part thereof, the postage being pre-paid; and if not so prepaid, then the postage shall be five cents; and all drop letters, or letters to be delivered at the office where deposited, shall be charged one cent postage if prepaid, and two cents if not prepaid.

"That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, at all offices where the postage amounts to — thousand dollars annually, to provide for conveying letters to the post office by establishing convenient places of deposite, and by employing carriers to receive and deposite them in the post office free of charge; and to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which one cent on each letter is to be charged; and on advertised letters an additional charge of one cent.

"That the postage on newspapers and other printed matter shall be as follows: All papers, pamphlets, magazines, and books, whether periodical or not, (exchange papers excepted.) not exceeding one ounce, shall pay one cent postage, and a like sum for every additional ounce or fractional part thereof, provided that papers not exceeding one ounce, and not conveyed more than fifty miles, shall be charged with half a cent postage; and on all papers sent from the office of publication the the postage must be prepaid.

"All handbills and circulars to be considered as letters, and charged accordingly."

We presume that the clause concerning papers sent from the office of publication, should read.

We presume that the clause concerning papers sent from the office of publication, should read, not sent, &c. The postage on newspapers ought to be equalized at half a cent—and the bill we think defective, in not proposing the abolition of the franking privilege. Low postage and the franking privilege cannot work well together.

## "THE PATH IS CLEAR."

The Boston Whig, in a concise, clear, manly rticle, under the title above, after show patiently it has labored to unmask the dishonest icy of the old party-hacks on the question of

Slavery, exclaims—

"Thank God, this game is over. If we have had the smallest agency in hastening its close, our labors are richly paid. Hereafter, in this Commonwealth, when we see a Cass man, we know that he is one of a class who means to bow as low to the Slave Power as he possibly can, to lick its feet. And when, on the other side, we look upon a Taylor man, we understand that he is one who considers politics only as a game in which to throw loaded dice. Of course, whatever it may

be that such persons say, we readily comprehend what it is they really mean, which is to get power, no matter how, so long only as they may get it. Forewarned is therefore forearmed with us. After the trick is once discovered, we cease to find any particular fault with the players. We understand them, and they understand us, and we cach pass on our separate way, rejoicing.

"The path, then, is clear. The Taylor men will be no longer annoyed with unpleasant tests of their sincerity, and we shall be no more pained by the doubt of suspecting them unjustly. In short, we are on opposite sides. This is a result which perhaps has not been unforeseen by all of us, and which is doubtless hailed with equal satisfaction by all. When two parties cannot agree, it is better for them to separate than to live on in one continued wrangling. We have done all which we intended to do; that is, to establish the fact of abundant cause for separation, in a serious difference of principle.

"We now sail on an open sea. 'Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Speech,' shall be the motto on our flag, and free and honest men shall be our companions, whether few or many. The old Bay State has a soul which is not yet corrupted. Her citizens, like their fathers in revolutionary days, adore the right, even though sometimes it be 'an

citizens, like their fathers in revolutionary days, adore the right, even though sometimes it be 'an abstraction,' and can be appealed to by arguments addressed to their minds and hearts. Let us then take courage as we gather up our armor for this moral warfare. Strong in the conviction that the right is with us; that God and Justice, liberty and Humanity the spirit of this area and Liberty and Humanity, the spirit of this age, and the hopes of futurity, are on our side. we will cheerfully go into this contest with the slave-born Spirit of Darkness, and the troops he has pur-chased in the free States."

#### GENERAL CASS BOTHERED.

General Cass arrived at Cleveland on the 15th, nd was introduced to his Democratic fellowcitizens by Judge Wood, in a speech, reported in the Cleveland Herald, from which we copy two very pertinent paragraphs :

"And, sir, permit me, on this occasion, to call your attention to the fact that our political opponents declare that you are opposed to the improvement of our Western rivers and harbors, and that we have always met this declaration with the assurance that General Lewis Cass, as a Western man, was fully identified with the interests of the West, and could not be opposed to the improvements so much needed by the people of the West, and of

much needed by the people of the west, and of the whole country.

"It may not be improper for me, sir, to allude to one more topic which is, especially to this im-mediate district, a topic of deep interest—I refer to the institution of Slavery. We are told, sir, that, should you secure the election to the Presi-dency of the United States, your administration would lend its influence to the extension and perwould lend its influence to the petuation of human slavery.

"The people here assembled will, with the greatest pleasure, now listen to any communication which, sir, it may be your pleasure to submit." General Cass, as reported by the Herald, resoonded to these pointed truths, substantially as follows:

"Sir, the noise and confusion which nervades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the im-portant topics to which you have called my attention. I must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the un-worthy representative of the great Democratic party of the country, have received at your hands. "Fellow-citizens, fifty years ago, when a lad of party of the country, have received at your hands.

"Fellow-citizens, fifty years ago, when a lad of
seventeen years, I first looked upon this Northwestern Territory, then containing a population
of 20,000, now covered with 5,000,000. No young
man in the nation was then more unlikely to occupy the proud position to which I have been assigned than I was. A beautiful illustration this
of the genius and character of our glorious institutions. Let us fellow citizens clium to these in-

of the genius and character of our glorious institutions. Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to these institutions so long as we have strength.

"I hope you have all read the letter which I
addressed to the National Democratic Convention.
I declare that to be the close of my political professions. Fellow-citizens, if forty-two years of
services for my country in the Cabinet and the
field, in city and on prairie, at home and abroad,
do not furnish sufficient pledges, then anything
which I might say now would be mere delusion.

"Again I thank you for the distinguished reception which you extend to me." ception which you extend to me."

The Cleveland Plaindealer contains a report of

this speech, differing in some immaterial points, July, all newspapers of no greater size or super- but both reports show that the General dodged audience to infer his sentiments concerning internal improvements and slavery, from his Chicago

## AND DEMOCRATS.

We do not wonder that the manly and judicious course of John P. Hale is winning him golden opinions from the Dissenting Whigs and Democrats. Preëminently among public men he stands identified with the issue on the strength of which they have withdrawn allegiance from their respective parties. A correspondent of the Boston Whig, who signs himself "A WHIG FROM THE START," says:

"It has been stated in some of the papers, that in case the Ohio Wilmot Proviso Convention nominated Judge McLean, or some stanch Anti-Slavery man, John P. Hale might be induced to resign his candidacy. As that meeting was called by Liberty men and Anti-Slavery Whigs indiscriminately, we presume, the Liberty party men would be willing to make some concession in the nomination, if some other than Hale or some other regular Liberty man were nominated.

"But this is a vast and important question, and rises far above all party considerations; and whoever is agreed upon by the Conventions alluded to, we hope all may agree upon the same person. We can all sustain our respective party nominations of the State ticket, and suit our respective party or local preferences there; but when the Presidential question is made to turn on such vastly important issues as Liberty or Slavery, Life or Death, and when the prominent candidates are both pledged for Slavery and Death, it then becomes incumbent upon the friends of Liberty and the foes of Slavery Extension—Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty party men—to assemble together, so as to act in unity for the great occasion.

"For our own part we see no need for the fire

"For our own part, we see no need for the further multiplication of candidates. Let us take one already up, the first in the field, hale and strong in the majesty of his principle and his eloquence. Let Conscience Whigs, Wilmot Proviso Democrats, Liberty men, and all voting opponents of Slavery Extension generally, cast their votes unitedly for the great champion of their cause, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. In union is strength. Let no Whigs in this region be deterred, on the ground that General Cass will get in if they do not vote for General Taylor, for Taylor's strength lies not here. Zachary will come in inevitably with a rush. The Southern and Middle States will do that, and Cass will be left to whine in defeat over his own abject bowand Middle States will do that, and Cass will be left to whine in defeat over his ewn abject bowings before the Slave Power. If we are to have a slavery advocate for President, much better is it to take an open slaveholder than a doughface. There is not the least danger of Cass's election. So, fellow Whigs, let us in good courage take that course which at once will satisfy our own consciences, and serve to represent correctly our principles at the ballot-box in the present crisis on the Presidential question. Then, when Old Zachary comes in, we can give his administration the moral force of some 500,000 votes for the Anti-Slavery candidate, to influence him in his actions; and if his shall be in truth a Whig administration, so far as he carries out the political views of and if his shall be in truth a Whig administra-tion, so far as he carries out the political views of the Whigs of the Union, just so far may he be en-titled to their confidence after election; but per-sons who hold the principles of Liberty to be par-amount to party, ought never to sacrifice their votes, or support a man who is not sound on the all-important question of Slavery. With a popu-lar vote of 500,000 for J. P. Hale, Massachusetts, New Hamschie lar vote of 500,000 for J. P. Hale, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Ohio, might be secured for him, and this result would have a very important effect on the future legislation of the country. Whereas, by having three or four scattering candidates in opposition to Taylor and Cass, and all fighting amongst themselves, this good effect might be destroyed. If "Whigs of the Union," or "Democrats of the Union," wish to sail under the pro-slavery banner, let all Liberty Whigs and Liberty Democrats come out from among them, and let those and all other voting opponents of slavery combine together, and pull in the same direction, instead of multiplying candidates, warring amongst themselves, and virtually destroying their own influence."

## CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

with Gerrit Smith in the opinion that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the States, and that a Party ought to be formed on the basis of universal reform, assembled at Buffalo on the 14th. We copy from the correspondence of the Rochester Advertiger some account of precedings. Rochester Advertiser some account of proceedings:

"Gerrit Smith," may the correspondent, "occupied full three hours of the session in reading a series of resolutions, an Address to the Free Colored People of the North, and another to the en-

"The resolutions were not very tame, or pointless, of course, coming from the source they did.
The address to the colored people would, were it
heeded, be of vast benefit to themselves and others, directly or indirectly, as it was elevating in
sentiment, and calculated to encourage those addressed to rely upon themselves, and become men—
owners of the soil in the free country, instead of
mere menials and hirelings around the crowded
resorts of our cities. But the general address
was that which occupied most of the afternoon.
"It takes ground that slavery, all over the
Union, in States and Territories. can be abolish-Union, in States and Territories, can be abolished by Congress, and that that body is derelict in duty so long as it neglects to do the work. The State Convention, held here last fall, refused to say anything on this subject; and Mr. Hale thinks that Congress cannot even arrest the infernal State slave trade. So there is a mighty difference between the and they liberty Convention. State slave trade. So there is a mighty difference between this and that Liberty Convention. Mr. Smith's position—for the address was his—was fortified by a long, constitutional argument, which those may gainsay who have time and disposition to read and battle it. The address also goes for free soil; the argument on this topic was well and eloquently put—the inalienable homestead; against the liquor license system, secret societies, &c.; and for universal suffrage, females included. It also goes for low postage, the election of postmasters and all other officials, and against Governmental interference, in support of schools, making roads, or doing anything else that the People can do without such aid. It also discusses the tariff system at length, and recommends cusses the tariff system at length, and recommends free trade, not only as an economical idea, but as a high religious duty, which no man may inno-cently neglect." The Convention saw proper to pass resolutions misrepresenting our position and that of Mr.

## MR. HALE IN THE WEST.

The following correspondence shows the high timation in which Mr. Hale is held in the meropolis of the West. It is honorable alike to both parties. With the signers of the invitation, generally, we are acquainted. They are of all parties, and among the first men of the city of Cincinnati, as it regards position, influence, and intelli--some of them being leading merchants and

"CINCINNATI, May 2, 1848. "DEAR Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Cincinnati and of Hamilton county, have witnessed with great pleasure your bold, independent, and honest course in the Senate of the United States

honest course in the Senate of the United States upon questions connected with slavery.

"Unawed by violence and unmoved by denunciation, you have maintained the cause of constitutional freedom against the assaults of its enemies; and in the name—so far as we may speak—of the people of the free States, and of the lovers of liberty everywhere, we thank you for it.

"We do not inquire whether your views of the war, of currency, or of trade, agree or do not agree with ours. We recognise in you an honest, inwith ours. We recognise in you an honest, in-dependent man—a fearless defender of free speech, free printing, free soil, and free labor, and a daunt-less opponent of the encroaching sleve power.

"As such, we desire to take you by the hand, and tender to you a welcome to our beautiful city—itself an illustrious monument of the patri-otic wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, who ecrated the virgin soil of the Northwest im-

"We therefore cordially invite you to visit Cincinnati at as early a day as your convenience and your public duties will permit.
"We are, very respectfully, your fellow-citi-

T. Walker.

William Wood.

William Burnett

W. A. Adams.

T. D. Lincoln. W. B. Smith.

B. Urner. N. T. Horton.

Robert Boal. J. L. Miner.

Patrick Mallon.

Allen Hinchman

Richard B. Pullan, jur

uel Richardson

zens, "J. M. McCullough. James Pullan. Henry Starr. Joshua H. Bates. George Hoadly, jun. John N. Armstrong. J. McDougal, jun. John Burgoyne. A. S. Chew uel Lewis. Samuel Lewis. J. Lawson. George H. Bates. Roland G. Mitchell. James C. Hall. A. M. Searles. Rowland Ellis. Isaac Stevens, jun Thomas S. Brown Marcus Smith.
Joseph Claypool.
Edward T. Wayne.
James W. Taylor. S. P. Chase. MR. HALE'S REPLY.

## E. M. Gregory. Jacob Shaffer. George W. McElroy."

"Washington, June 5, 1848. "Gentlemen: Your very kind and flattering nvitation to visit the city of Cincinnati, is be-

gles for utterance, as I sit down to answer it, is to thank you most heartily and sincerely for the very complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my poor efforts in the Senate, in the six months during which I have had a seat n that body.

"But while I thus thank you, gentlemen, for

abric of Free Government can permanently endure.
"But, gentlemen, I do not intend to write an

essay, but to answer your letter. It will afford present session of Congress terminates within such reasonable time that I can make the journey with-out being compelled to neglect prior and indispen-

eut being compelled to neglect prior and indispensable engagements.

"I wish to see you, gentlemen, your citizens, your city, and your State, which of itself is such an everlasting monument of the wisdom of our fathers, and the goodness of God combined in the ordinance of 1787, which the progressive spirit of our age threatens to repudiate and discard from the policy of the Government, so far as respects the territory which we now possess, or may hereafter acquire.

"I regret that, after so long a time has elapsed since I received your invitation, I am yet unable to give you a more definite answer; but so it is. My movements must depend on events beyond my

to give you a more dennite answer; but so it is.

My movements must depend on events beyond my
control.

"If I shall be able to give you a decisive answer in the affirmative, I will write you again at
the earliest possible day, notifying you of the time
when I will be at your place; and if, unhappily
for myself, I shall be obliged for the present season to deny myself that pleasure, I will in like
manner advise you.

"But, whether I visit you or not, your invitation, and the sentiments of sympathy and appro-

"But, whether I visit you or not, your invita-tion, and the seltiments of sympathy and appro-bation accompanying it, will forever remain treas-ured in my heart among the most cherished recol-lections of my life.

"With much respect, I remain your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

"JOHN P. HALE. " JOHN P. HALE.

# Messrs. T. Walker, Henry Starr, William Burnett, W. A. Adams, J. M. McCullough, George Hoadly, jun., and others."

THE GREAT MEETING OF FREEMEN IN CIN-

CINNATI. dous outpouring" of freemen, as the Cincinnate Gazette called it, in Cincinnati, to protest against the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations. The proceedings of the meeting were so admirable in all respects, indicating a devotion to Freedom so single-eyed, and a view of the duties of Freemen at the present time so liberal and enlightened, that we cannot forbear transferring the whole re-port to the Era. We know the character and politics of the leading men of the meeting. Some were Whigs, some Democrats, some Liberty men, all men of the first order and influence.

From the Cincinnati Morning Herald. THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The proceedings of the meeting of Wednesday evening, we take from the Signal. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Henry Starr. Lot E. Brewster was called to the chair, and Messrs. Caleb S. Burdsal, E. M. Gregory, Jacob Ernst, John W. Shields, Roland S. Mitchell, Amos Moore, and Elihu Green, were appointed Vice Presidents. William Stoms, Joseph McDougal, jun, Thomas G. Mitchell and E. B. Hinman, acted as Scoretaries.

On motion of Henry Starr, a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions.

The following gentlemen were named by the Chair: Henry Starr, John F. Dair, James Pullan, Moses Swasey, and Y. Hoadly, Jun.

In the absence of the committee, the meeting

tire People of the Country—or whom it may concern.

"The resolutions were not very tame, or pointless, of course, coming from the source they did.

"The following preamble and resolutions were then introduced by the Chairman of the Committee."

The following preamble and resolutions were then introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, and adopted:

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the Sth of February, 1847, adopted, with great unanimity, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to procure the passage of measures in that body, providing for the exclusion of slavery from the Territory of Oregon, and also from any other territory that now is, or hereafter may be, annexed to the United States.

And did also, on the 24th day of February, 1848, adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the provisions of the ordinance of Congress of 1787, so far as the same relates to slavery, should be extended to any territory that may be acquired from Mexico, by treaty or otherwise.

And whereas the Democratic Convention of this county, on the 22d of August, 1846, adopted, without dissent, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the West will seal an amnesty on the Opposed to the Convention of the Opposed to the Convention of the Opposed to the Opposed on the Oregon question, only on condition that the ordinance of 1787, the broad foundation of the prosperity of the Northwest, shall be extend-ed over our Pacific Empire, present and future. And did also, on the 21st of December, 1847,

And did also, on the 21st of December, 1947, adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the territory which may be acquired as the result of the war is free territory; that, under our Constitution of free and specific powers, Congress cannot make it otherwise. That the only compromise on this subject which is consistent with the honor and welfare of the nation, is a freely and all assent to this plain principle. is a frank and full assent to this plain principle by all sections of the Confederacy; but if other by all sections of the Confederacy; but if otherwise, if an usurpation of the power to enslave any portion of the inhabitants is threatened, either by individuals or bodies of men, then we call upon Congress to declare the common law of freedom to every inhabitant of the Pacific Territories, and thus dedicate that bounteous and beautiful realm to the Free Labor of the North and South, of the Union, and of the World.

And whereas the Whig Convention of this county, held at Carthage, on the 18th day of September, 1847, adopted the following resolution:

\*Resolved\*, That while we adhere and will continue to adhere to all the correlative obligations Hale, and denouncing both of us-but we are used to such things, and regard them as matters

tinue to adhere to all the correlative obligations to our sister States, imposed on us by the Constitution, either in letter or in spirit, we must say to them in candor and kindness, that the extension of slavery into territories which may be hereafter acquired is not within those obligations, and we cannot assent to it.

And did also, on the 6th of May, 1848, adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That, while in all other respects this Convention will repose free discretion in the del-egate to be appointed to represent this district in the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 7th of June next, it is declared to be an express condition of the appointment of such delegate, that he is not to cast the vote of this district for any person as the Whig candidate for President or Vice President of the United States, who is not a known and assured opponent to the further extension of slavery in the United States. And whereas, at a large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati friendly to the nomination of Henry Clay, held in March last, the following resolution

Clay, held in March last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will support no man for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing election, who is not openly, avowedly, and heartily, in favor of the exclusion of slavery from all territories of the United States. And whereas the National Convention of the Democratic party has nominated for its candidate for the Presidency a citizen who, having once earnestly proposed a like faith and purpose with that set forth in the foregoing resolutions, suddenly avowed opposite views, for no reason perceivable by us, save that such opposite views were more agreeable to the slaveholders; and the National Convention of the Whig party, with a singular disregard of its proposed principles, and of the just claims of the Free States, has nominated for the same high office a candidate who has never uttered a single sentiment opposed to slavery extension; but, by reason of that silence, his position, his associations, is justly regarded as favorable to the perpetuation and extension of slavery. And whereas we cannot believe that our duty as men or citizens requires us to support party nominations when such support will involve an as men or citizens requires us to support party nominations, when such support will involve an abandonment of vital principle, recommended by every sanction of authority and reason:

Resolved, therefore, That we cannot support the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, made by the Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party, or the Philadelphia Convention of the Whig party, and will not support them. Resolved, That, in making this declaration, we do not propose to sunder permanently our political party connections heretofore existing; but believing that the will of the people of the Free States, demanding the exclusion of slavery from National Territories, has not been at all expressed by the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, we do propose to act together as the party of the people, until that will shall find ex-

pressed by the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, we do propose to act together as the party of the people, until that will shall find expression and obedience in the National Executive and the National Legislature.

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Resolved, That we cordially approve the heroic and magnanimous conduct of the Democracy of New York, in adhering to the platform of Jefferson, in relation to the non-extension of slavery, and the delegates of the Democracy to the Baltimore Convention, in refusing to accept seats in that body on conditions insulting to their constituents and dishonorable to them.

Resolved, That we carnestly hope that the Convention of the Democracy of New York, about to

"But while I thus thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your approval, my own convictions of the truth compel me to declare, that a retrospect of my Senatorial career brings to my mind more occasions of regret than of self-gratulation. I have to regret that I have not more clearly defined, and more ably supported, as opportunities have presented themselves, the great principle of Constitutional Liberty, upon which alone our fabric of Free Government can permanently entering the authorized to appoint one or more dearly entering the president and Secretaries of the president and the presiden

this meeting be authorized to appoint one or more delegates to attend the Convention of the New York Democracy at Utica, and represent our views, and assure them of our sympathy and co-

views, and assure them of our sympathy and cooperation.

Resolved, That the improvement of our rivers and harbors is indispensable to the safety of the commerce and the development of the resources of the West, but so long as the Slave Power rules in our National Councils, no system of such improvement at all adequate to the exigencies of the country can be rationally looked for.

Resolved, That the Slave Power, by delaying, and, so far, defeating the organization of a Territorial Government in Oregon, has made itself responsible for the massacre of our brethren, and the numerous evils suffered by the survivors from the want of established institutions, and has given ground for belief in the existence of a deliberate purpose to compel them to erect a separate Government, or seek from a foreign Power the protection denied them by their own country.

Resolved, That we recognise as valid that interpretation of the doctrine of Free Soil, which not only excludes Slavery from National Territories, but assures to every actual settler a reasonable parties of the Neticeal Domesium for every actual settler a reasonable parties of the Neticeal Domesium in features.

tories, but assures to every actual settler a reasonable portion of the National Domain in fee, and without price, as a permanent home for himself and his children; and we fully believe that an intelligent and industrious yeomanry, such as would be created by the adopting of this liberal policy, would prove, in every emergency, the surest safeguard and defence of Free Institutions.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the assembling of the People's Free Territory Mass Convention at Columbus, on the 20th and 21st instant, and earnestly recommend all who can to attend the meeting, and participate in its action.

Resolved, That while France, Ireland, Germany, and Italy, and other nations of Europe, are moving for freedom, amid the hopes and prayers of a sympathising world, it illy becomes the Country of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, to assume the part of the propagandist of slavery; and so far as our efforts and suffrages can go, they shall not be wanting to wipe off that stain from the American name.

Mr. Hoadly, from the same committee, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That John P. Hale, John M. Niles, Joshua R. Giddings, David Wilmot, John G. Palfrey, and others who with them have battled manfully in Congress against the aggressions of the Slave Power, merit and receive our most cordial sympathy.

Resolved. That we honor the bold, manly, and

Slave Power, merit and receive our most cordial sympathy.

Resolved, That we honor the bold, manly, and independent course of Preston King, the friend and neighbor of Silas Wright, who, in the midst of arrogant slaveholders and timid non-slaveholders at Baltimere, proved himself a worthy representative of free labor, free soil, and free men.

Resolved, That the determined opposition to the Slave Power displayed in the Philadelphia Whig Convention by Charles Allen and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and a portion of the Ohio delegation, entitles them to our highest respect. Their conduct is in bright contrast with that of their colleagues, who laid upon the table a resolution opposing the extension of slavery.

On motion, James W. Taylor was appointed by the meeting a delegate to the Democratic Convention to be held at Utica, New York, on the 22d inst.

The meeting then, at a late hour, adjourned.

The meeting then, at a late hour, adjourned.

PROFESSOR ARREY proposes to use the spare power of the large clock in the new Houses of Parliament, to excite a magneto-electric current, by means of which the smaller clocks in the palace could be kept in motion simultaneously with the large clock.

#### For the National Era. PETER SCHLEMIHL IN AMERICA.

We have given this work a more than ordinary degree of attention, and we are prepared to say, that it possesses more than ordinary attractions; not so much from the fictitious personages who figure in the story, but from the high importance of the matters discussed, and the momentous questions which the author has, with much skill, endeavored to explain, enforce, and elucidate. Of Peter himself, the unfortunate individual who sold his shadow to the "Gentleman in Black," we have but little to say, although he is eminently useful from his "invisibility"—when being present at secret as well as public meetings—whereby he is enabled to gather a great deal of valuable information in relation to the feelings and sentiments of the mud-aristocracy, the "upper ten thousand" vulgarisms, and the whole tribe of vain, silly, and contemptible parvenus. The meanness of these people, their vanity, heartlessness, and selfishness, are exhibited in the revelations of Peter with much graphic power, and we doubt not that the members of the "Virtuous Indignation Society" will feel very indignant that their tricks should be exposed.

The "Gentleman in Black," who can be no other than Asmodeus himself, has contributed his We have given this work a more than ordin

no desire to cultivate the acquaintance of that in-dividual, or hold any conversation with him what-ever, we shall dismiss him at once, and turn our attention to Mrs. Smith, whose intelligence, can-dor, goodheartedness, and ardent love, have made a strong impression on our susceptibilities. We feel a strong interest for this lady, on account of her doubts on the great questions of life and eternity, and we should have been pleased if the author had not left her in the unsatisfying regions of uncertainty, but led her, in the faith of Grace of uncertainty, but led her, in the faith of Grace Worth, to the confiding Hope, which the simple truths of the Gospel affords. Metaphysical speculations—abstruse theological discussions—scientific inquiries—refined disputations—transcendental rhapsodies—nor all the genius of demolishing Germany, can satisfy the longing, ardent soul of man or woman. These things never have afforded, do not, and never will afford to the soul a seferosting place. But the Riple—the Gospel of forded, do not, and never will afford to the soul a safe resting place. But the Bible—the Gospel of Glad Tidings—can and will yield to the restless spirit that balm, that comfort, which will appease, compose, and make men in this life happy. The Bible was not given to teach Science, but Faith; and, anxious as we are to attain Truth on any and the state of the science and the science as the science and the scien all subjects, we are not willing to be reasoned out of the shelter of the old house of the prophets and the apostles, until we are sure that the New Lights have built or discovered a surer, a better, and a more comfortable habitation for the poor soul of man! We don't want to go to the desert plains of skenticism and we shall not under any plains of skepticism, and we shall not, under any of the specious devices of philosophical Atheists and religious Infidels, be persuaded to leave the home of our fathers; and although we might find home of our fathers; and although we might find some fault with some of its arrangements and economy, which at present we don't comprehend, yet on Faith we may safely repose, believing in the justice and goodness of the Universal Father. The author has with great skill and power shown the weakness and wickedness of the New Lights, and his researches show that, in the composition of his book, he has been an industrious laborer is the cause of truth. We regret, however, that he should have gathered so much that is bad in relation to Catholic corruptions and the unprincipled nduct of false priests.

conduct of false priests.

In the present day, the "preacher" has much to do, and, in the exercise of his mission, he has the most cheering promises; and our efforts should be in all cases to reform and make better,

should be in all cases to reform and make better, and not to abuse or denounce.

We have enough already of religious bigotry and prejudice among the people, without adding to ignorant fury, by raking up the debauches of ancient Rome, or the profligacy of dead Popes. Already have we witnessed in our country some appaling scenes of incendiarism and murder, by the outbreaks of religious fanaticism and persecution. In this age—in this ever-to-be-blessed period of time, when Knowledge and Freedom are making their way throughout the whole earth—it is the duty of the author, the philanthropist, the philosopher, and the preacher, to cultivate the philosopher, and the preacher, to cultivate and cherish the affectionate spirit of a compre-hensive charity. Truly has St. Paul said, "Charhensive charity. Truly has St. Paul said, "Charity suffereth long and is kind, charity envieth not: charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up... Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth. Beareth all things, believeth all things, HOPETH ALL THINGS, endureth all things." This is the sentiment or feeling which should be manifested,

if we are truly animated by a love for our race. Notwithstanding there are dark, fearful, an terrible pages in the history of the Catholic Church, a better and a brighter day has dawned—Ignorance is disappearing before Knowledge—Superstition recedes before the lights of Science—and Mental Freedom is proclaimed from the Vatican—and the glorious sound of Liberty is heard from the dome of St. Peter's, reiterating the language of our immortal Jefferson, that "All men are created Free and Equal."

In this state of things, it becomes us all to entertain in our bosoms that charity which hopeth all things; and we do most heartily rejoice in the anticipation that the time is not far distant when religious feuds, hatred, and persecution, will only be known by the melancholy records of the past. Catholics, Jews, Heathens, Dissenters, Methodists, Baptists—the people of all climes, kindred, color, or tongues—all are the children of the Universal Father—all are called upon to bow before his throne, and speak in one language of the heart, "Our Father who art in Heaven." The sincere and pious soul is acceptable under any form, cere and pious soul is acceptable under any form, and it matters not as to any particular ceremony, if we devoutly obey the commands and precepts

#### "Father of all, in every age, In every clime adored, By Saint, by Savage, or by Sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord."

We have been led to these reflections by the We have been led to these reflections by the ungenerous spirit displayed by the author of the work before us, in raking up all the evil and crime that in past ages has been charged to the Popes and the Catholic church. What good did the author expect to attain by this course? It could not excite good feelings in Catholics, to tell them that their church was the Scarlet Whore of Parking it could not excite the test of the course. Babylon—it could not make Protestants entertain kindly sentiments towards Catholics—it could not generate in any degree that "charity which hopeth all things." What good, then, could it do? None whatever that we can conceive; but, on the contrary, it is well calculated to irritate Catholics and pander to the prejudices and unholy passions of ignorant and unsanctified Protestants.

contrary, it is well calculated to irritate Catholics and pander to the prejudices and unholy passions of ignorant and unsantified Protestants.

And here we must condemn the author, and pass our sentence that he has been unjust, unwise, and uncharitable. In the story, Mr. Winterbottom holds a conspicuous place; and as to Mrs. Tripp and her daughter Adela, we suppose that they may be found wherever vain and silly wome are—and our female readers have only to witness the contemptible scheming of the ambitious mother, and we are sure that all the right-minded will look upon her with horror and disgust. We are admonished that we must bring our article to a close; but, before doing so, we must say that the author has not dealt fairly with the "Vestiges of Creation." and as to the assertions of Professor Agassis, they can have no weight with the honest investigator of Nature's laws. Just after the learned professor had made his sweeping declarations in relation to the "Vestiges," he was called upon, through the public prints, to point out the errors and false facts of that work—but as yet he has remained silent. In this age of rigid analysis, declamation will not be received as a grument, nor positive assertion for proof; and therefore we shall hold to the opinion that the "Vestiges of Creation" is a powerfully written work—that it contains many valuable facts, science and Faith.

In conclusion, we are prepared to say, that Peter Schlemihl is an exceedingly clear and well written work—that it contains many valuable facts, science and Faith.

In conclusion, we are prepared to say, that Peter Schlemihl is an exceedingly clear and well written and that it possesses meerits or a more than ord; and the strategy and the public possible to the content of the public possible to the public possible to t

NEW YORK READING ROOM.

REER READING ROOM at the Publication Office and
Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery,
colety, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages
of accommodiations of this establishment (superior to any
her of the kind in this country) are positively free to all
addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now publish
, will be found a variety of others, Auti-Slavery, favorable
of Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one huned weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, pubhad in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Grearitain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extendto friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their
sure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful
formation. rmation.

be National Era is received at the Reading Room, from shington, by the earliest mail, and single cepies may be chased every Friday morning.

WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

WATER CURE, BROWNSVILLE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT BROWNSVILLE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

Payette County, Pennsylvania.—The friends of Hydropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully informed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose has noy been in successful operation since August, 1847.

The build ng is 70 feet by 30, two storice high, and will comfortably accommodate 25 patients—every room is well ventilated and neatly furnished. The elseping, bathing, and dressing-rooms, for ladies, are as entirely separated from those of the gentlemen, as if n different buildings; also separate pariors. The bathing rooms are furnished with all the necessary baths for undergoing a successful treatment.

Numerous pure soft-water springs surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most pictureque country.

Dr. Baeis, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years exterion con this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the avatem will admit of the survey of the survey of the survey of the control of the survey of the survey of the survey of the control of the patronized and the pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the avatem will admit of the survey.

Ingland.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the system will admit of.

The terms are as follows: For patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Estab lishment, at \$2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two linen or ootton sheets—two woolen blankets—six coarse towels—either three comfortables, or a light feather bed—likewise, an old linen and fianulsheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

The following diseases are snocessfully treated, and a cure effected, if there be no disorganization of the parts, or the disease of too long standing: Fevers; Intermitting Fevers, or Ague; Inflammation of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys; Dyspepsia; Asthma; Rheumatism, acute and chronic; Sciatica and Lunbago; Gonorhoca; primary and secondary Syphilis; Scrofula; Nervous Diseases; partial Paralysis; Neuralgy; Sick Headache; Palpitation of the Heart; Hypochondriasis; Dropsy; Jaundice; Habitual Costiveness; Delirium Tremens; Spasms of the Stomach and Bowels; Spinal Affections; Chrenic Dysentery, or Diarrhoca; Tettter, Ringworm, Scald Head, &c Female Diseases, as Prolapsus Uteri, or bearing down of the Womb; excessive, painful, and obstructed Menstruation.

Feb. 3.—6m other than Asmodeus himself, has contributed his full share of interest to the work; but as we have

OF The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospectus of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in ground them-they must look over the whole of the age the

PROSPECTUS. PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large. it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the soli and substantial part of our literary, historical, and politica harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quan erly, and other Reviews; and Bluckwood's noble criticis on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenseum, the busy and industrious Literary Gasette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the so-ber and respectable Christian Observer—these are inter mixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col-The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, int

s merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the as merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the world; se that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na-tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change

prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages an Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our ders with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all

who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Phycians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their vives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the wor pssible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and victous in morals, in any other way than by furnishing sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, Histoshall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The LIVING AGRIS published every Saturday, by E. Littel & Co., corner of Trement and Bromfield streets, Boston: Price, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remistances for any period will be thankful received and promptly attended to. received and promptly attenued to.

To insure regularity in mailing the work, orders should be addressed to the office of publication, as above.

Clubs, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as for

omely hound, and packed in neat boxes, are for sale at thirt or a dollar and a half in numbers.

Any number may be had for twelve and a half cents; an it may be worth while for subscribers or purchasers to complete any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly

We are desirous of making arrangements, in all parts North America, for increasing the circulation of this work and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed to gentlemen who will interest themselves in the business. An we will gladly correspond on this subject with any agent who will send us undoubted references.

When sent with the cover on, the Living Age consists of three sheets, and is rated as a pamphlet, at four and a half cents. But when sent without the cover, it comes within the efinition of a newspaper given in the law, and cannot legally be charged with more than newspaper postage, one and a hoents. We add the definition alluded to:

A newspaper is "any printed publication, issued in nur ers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published t short stated intervals of not more than one month, convey

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Betanic Physician, and Practitions of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 22: West Pract street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 19 and 2 and after 6 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurated and premptly prepared and attended to.
S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

RICHARD MASON, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Make.

R ICHARD MASON, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Make.

R has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new outloners, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 39.

PAPER HANGING.

FREE PRODUCE STORE. FREE PRODUCE STORE.

NEW GOODS.—GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Just received—
Fine 4-4 Prints, various styles.
New styles of Prints of medium quality, usual width. Fine and wide Paper Muslins; also, colored Cambrics. Curtain Calico, superior fine Chints Umbrellas, Oil Cloths. Satinets, good and cheap; also on hand, mostly at reduced prices, Ginghams, various qualities and styles. Fine and heavy Shirting, Sheetsing, and Pillow Muslins Striped Cambrics, fine 6-4 Plaid Muslin. Muslin de Lain, plain and neatly figured, all wool. Linens, warranted free from cotton.
Fiannels, 4-4, good, and price low; Canton Flannels, white and colored.

Flannels, 4-4, good, and price low; Canton Flannels, white and colored.

Table Diaper and Cloths, of different styles.

Apron and Furniture Cheek, Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Cotton twilled Pantaloon Stuffs; also, Linen Drilling, &c.

Long and Half Hose, fine and heavy.

Knitting Cotton, various numbers, bleached, brown, and Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps.

Refined Loaf, Crushed, and Pulverised Sugar.
Brown Sugar, good quality, of various grades.
The whole stock exclusively Free Labor Goods, to which
the subscriber would invite the attention of Country Merchants, as well as his friends and the public generally.
Much pains are taken by the menagers of the Free Produce Association to assist the subscriber to enlarge the assortment from time to time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
N. W. corner Fifth and Cherry streets. 3d mo. 23.—3m

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
N. W. corner Fifth and Cherry streets
Philadelphia.

IARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadica. Apply to and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Frinters' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold Charles Whiting. \( \) and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor. \( \) Ann. 20.—tf PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WEST. TERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States: with notes, by a citizen of Pennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing 15 closely printed octavo pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and handsome type, and sold at the exceedingly low rate of ten dollars per thousand, or one dollar per hundred?

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly executed; the order should state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be sent.

WILLIAM HARNED,

March 30.

61 John street, New York.

GODEY'S

LaDy'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The older Magasine in the Unites States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the Arew York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotchet work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two copies without the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, \$5; five copies, with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies, \$15; tweve copies, \$200.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request. Address

No. 113 Cheanut street, Philadelphia.

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing A fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies toterating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—serv. and for sale at their Depository in New York.

erating Status of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a trace we have y Society published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price-sty, and for sale at their Depository in New York. WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, at John street, New York. GUNS AND PISTOLS.

GUNS AND PISTOIS.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the Market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be achanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the usiness. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced rices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various atterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker, April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

FANCY PAINTING, ETC. FANOY PAINTING, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.—George Fayaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Wisidow Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from E rope. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from §1 to §25 per pair.

BY the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Leters respecting a book "Dropped from the Catalogue" the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the Dictation of the Slave Power—a next pamphlet of 36 page and for sale at the Depository, New York, at \$3 per 10 Also, a few copies of "Jacob and his Sons," the book referr to above. Price 25 cents.

WM. HARNED, Agent, May 13.

REMOVAL.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Sluvery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a rull supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention. tention.

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed. The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing and Office Agent.

May 4. WILLIAM HARNED,
Publishing and Office Agent.
The Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph
Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular
attention paid to collections.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and October. cober.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

23 Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days to the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors and LARD FOR OIL. L ARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herenourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punetually attended to.

Jan. 28. ATLANTIC HOUSE.

Daniel Pearson, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachu May 4. THE Proprietors of the Guy street Chair Ware Rooms would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also Bronse, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms. Baltimore, April 22.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Favette street, west side. Baltimore. April 29. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by
May 6.—eff J. LELAND MOORE.

TEMPERANCE. BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Ratifroad Depot, Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf THE TEETH,

THE TEETH.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, North Charles street, opposite St. Paul's church, Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best manner, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possessed by any other person in his profession, he is enabled to insert the best Porcelain Teeth at about one-half the usual prices, and in a style which, for appearance, adaptation, or durability, cannot be surpassed. Decayed Teeth stopped by diling, and every plug warranted permanent. The Letheon administered in Surgical operations, when desired. Extracting Teeth under its influence, 50 cents; or without this, 25 cents. N. B.—Persons who have lost all their upper teeth may have a set of from six to eight made by Dr. L. so as to be

have a set of from six to eight made by Dr. L. so as to be worn on the bare gum, without clasps or springs, and war ranted to answer the desired purpose.

Dec. 2. CLOTHING.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st.

first doer cast of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortement of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—17

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All wares de-ivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29. TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—tf BELLHANGING, ETC.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith Cin General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113 Front street, opposite the Stone Tayern, Baltimore. Bells put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan.